

PD-ABZ-001



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Communities, Habitat, Finance  
CHF International / West Bank and Gaza

## Community Rural Services Program Final Report

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Matthew Lovick  
Country Director  
Monday, September 16, 2002



HELPING PEOPLE THROUGH  
COMMUNITY • HABITAT • FINANCE

**West Bank and Gaza**

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Monday, September 16, 2002

Mr. Bassam Kort  
Cognizant Technical Officer  
USAID  
71 Hayarkon Street  
Tel Aviv 63903

Dear Mr. Kort:

Please find the attached final report for CHF West Bank and Gaza's Community Rural Services Program (Award No: 294-A-00-99-0157-00). If you have any questions or need for further clarifications, please feel free to call me at your leisure.

Thank you in advance for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Lovick', written over a horizontal line.

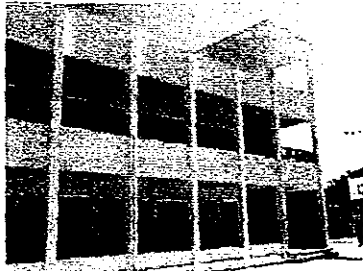
Matthew Lovick  
Country Director

Cc: T. Dailey

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## 1. Executive Summary

### 1.1 Overview



Elementary school in CHF's CRSP  
Cluster

The Community Rural Services Program (CRSP) was an infrastructure and human development program that strongly accented the role of community involvement in each project. On October 1, 1999, USAID granted award # 294-A-00-99-0157-00 to the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) to execute CRSP in five of the poorest villages in the eastern part of the Khan Younis Governorate. Located in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, the program area has almost 75,000 beneficiaries. The ultimate goal of the program was to improve the standard of living in underdeveloped and disadvantaged rural areas. Projects addressed infrastructure, training, and capacity building. Emphasis of the program was placed on letting the target community

establish its own priorities before projects were undertaken.

The CRSP program was so successful that USAID awarded CHF a modification of its VSP program with the aim of continuing activities in the CRSP program area.

### 1.2 Technical Aspects

CHF's approach was to work closely with local partners, thus strengthening the capacity of local, public, private, and non-profit institutions. CHF worked as a facilitator rather than an implementer, believing that decisions on improved community services are the responsibility of those whom change will affect. Transparency and accountability were, as always, central to all of CHF's work.

At the close of CRSP, 86 projects were completed, with a total value of \$5,633,370, of which \$1,494,915 was financed by USAID. The remaining \$4,138,455 was leveraged from the communities, local institutions or other international donors, a matching contribution of 277%. The improved services reached 260,814 direct beneficiaries and created or sustained 2,843 months or 74,168 days of labor at a project cost of approximately \$20 for USAID per labor day, or almost \$38 per day including direct and indirect management costs.

CHF completed CRSP earlier than planned, in the 29th month of the 36-month program. The program has exceeded all indicator output targets included in the award agreement; number of beneficiaries, employment days generated, matching contributions, implementation speed, and capacity building of NGOs, municipalities and project committees.

Once again, CHF has found that community-based development provides the foundation for peaceful and healthy communities. Grassroots development allows local governments, public and private organizations, representatives, and citizens to determine for themselves their own society's course toward successful development. In collaboration with CHF, community members in the CRSP project area have made small steps toward global progress in the areas of environment, economic development, and in infrastructure improvement. The goal of each CHF CRSP project was to impact the larger society – making each community a building block in a truly better world.

### 1.3 Finances and Disposition of Assets

Upon completion of the remaining projects on March 15, 2002, all program assets devolved to CHF's VSP award # 294-A-00-00-00069-0 and modification # 1 of that award. There were no tangible assets with a value of over \$1000.

For the CRSP program, CHF has spent<sup>1</sup>

- \$1,494,915 on infrastructure projects (including training), 0.4% under the budgeted \$1,500,000,
- approximately \$800,000 in direct management costs, 13% under the budgeted \$919,066, and
- approximately \$550,000 in indirect management costs, 5% under the budgeted \$578,621.

CHF and the communities contributed approximately \$4,200,000 to the program through cost sharing, fundraising, and foregone CHF overhead. This constitutes over 870% of the budgeted percentage; the contract specified only \$481,784 in matching contributions.

An auditor's report of the CRSP program is forthcoming later in the year.

## **1.4 Impact**

The elevated quantity of matching contributions, employment generation, and beneficiaries, as well as the accelerated implementation and the quantity of projects and their visibility attest to significant program impact. A quote from the Mayor of Qarara underscores this significance: "In the past we were always a forgotten area. USAID and CHF have initiated the community's development."

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<sup>1</sup> These figures are still tentative. Separate financial report will be submitted at the time as this report. The auditor's report will be sent later this year.

## 2. Program Overview

### 2.1 Program Period and Program Area



Kindergarten classroom built by CRSP

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) commissioned CHF to undertake the Community Rural Services Program (CRSP) in the southeastern area of the Gaza Strip for a period of three years, from September 30, 1999 through September 30, 2002. The program was completed on March 15, 2002, six and a half months prior to the planned completion date.

CRSP<sup>2</sup> was a 3-year, \$3 million contract that began in October 1999 and targeted a five-village cluster in the southeastern Gaza Strip with a population of almost 75,000 by March 2002. The target villages were Qarara, Abessan Jedida, Abessan Kabira, Khuza'a and Bani Suheila, located in the east of the Khan Younis Governorate.

The program area was located in a pocket of extreme poverty that had seen comparatively little investment or international assistance prior to the CHF CRSP start on October 1st, 1999. This start triggered investments from other donors, both local and international. This led to significant progress in the improvement of small infrastructure components, enhanced social and health services and increased activity in employment generation.

### 2.2 Projects and Methodology

Proposed projects were selected using a demand-responsive approach, which quickly and thoroughly assessed the needs of the community and clarified the public's desire for better services and infrastructure. A transparent decision-making process – with relevant stakeholders using a checklist of criteria – led to selection and prioritization of projects. On average, CRSP supported projects that fell into one or more of the following three categories:

- basic infrastructure development;
- expanded economic opportunity; and
- upgrading of community services and local governance.

CHF established and worked with village committees that were made up of formal and informal village leaders, both men and women, who participated in all aspects of project identification, design and implementation. During the process, CHF provided both technical assistance and small/medium-size grants to the committees.

Throughout the entire program, CHF involved its main NGO partner, 'Civic Development Forum' (CDF), in virtually all project activities. Other partners included twelve select smaller NGOs, five municipalities and, for specific tasks, NGOs from outside the cluster, including WEDO, PHG, Free Thought Association, PARC, Theater Day Productions and universities. CHF coordinated activities with Save the Children and ANERA, and provided assistance to Catholic Relief Services on their CRSP activities in the cluster. These PVOs limited their activities within the cluster in order not to interfere with CHF's capacity building within these communities.

Where possible, CHF attempted to optimize the use of available resources by using the cluster model, (i.e. inter-municipal activities and trans-border solutions) rather than isolated small projects in one

<sup>2</sup> Award # 294-C-00-99-00157-00 with a value of \$2,997,687.

village alone. The size and type of grants generally depended upon the local committee's ability to guarantee the sustainability of the project, its positive impact on the community and environmental concerns.

The response of the beneficiaries in the program area was always extremely positive. Citizens, NGOs and local governments were eager to contribute to the implementation of projects, including the non-infrastructure projects of CRSP.

## **2.3 Presentation of the Problem**

### **2.3.1 Inadequate Infrastructure**

Years of economic and political dislocation, neglect of local institutions and under-investment in the public sector had significantly contributed to the grossly inadequate level of infrastructure and services in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. At the beginning of CHF's CRSP program, these levels were far below those in countries with comparable per capita GNP. In many areas water quality was low, system losses were high, many villages had no service available, and few municipalities had adequate wastewater collection, treatment or disposal systems.

The road network density, while typical of countries at similar income levels, had deteriorated to the point where, without immediate rehabilitation, past investments would have been completely lost.

Water and electricity consumption were low compared to Egypt and Jordan. Networks and systems were in a poor condition or nonexistent; roads were mostly unpaved and if paved the asphalt had not been maintained; there were no playgrounds, only few sport fields or facilities; there was a huge demand for educational space at all levels, from kindergartens to universities and including libraries, community services were unreliable, street lighting was almost nonexistent. In general, infrastructure and service provisions were far lower, and networks and facilities were in a far greater state of disrepair in Gaza than in the West Bank.

### **2.3.2 Slowdown in Job Creation and Income Generation**

The persistence of severe unemployment had not only eroded the capacity of the municipalities and villages to maintain their infrastructure, but had depressed the standard of living and increased economic and social hardship in the West Bank and Gaza. Job training activities were hampered by the area's unstable economy causing a general lack of economic growth and job creation.

Local employment opportunities were not keeping pace with the growing labor force. With the onset of the *intifada*, net labor flows to Israeli-controlled areas decreased significantly and the flow of labor within the Gaza Strip concentrated to a greater degree in Gaza City, leaving the smaller towns and villages to bear the greater brunt of unemployment.

Gaza has always had significantly lower socio-economic indicators than the West Bank, including significantly higher population densities, higher rates of under- and unemployment, lower annual income, and lower levels of household consumption and expenditure.

Within the Gaza Strip, the southern section, which includes Khuza'a, Abessan Kabirah, Abessan Jedida, Bani Suhaila and Qarara, displays a similar disparity in relation to the northern section of Gaza. Southern Gaza has long been one of the most impoverished and least developed areas in all the West Bank and Gaza. Expenditures and consumption per household were both 84% of the Gazan average and 74% of the West Bank and Gaza average. Poverty rates in southern Gaza (51%) are significantly higher than in the rest of Gaza (35%).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *Palestine Poverty Report 1998*, Palestinian Authority, 1998.

All the difficulties of infrastructure, social service and employment creation listed above were exacerbated in southern Gaza due to the deterioration in general economic conditions in the Palestinian Territories due to the .

### **2.3.3 Lack of Local Government Resources**

Local government has always been the primary Palestinian governing entity, providing public goods and services at the local level. Yet just as with other features of the Palestinian economy, local government has suffered from a general lack of resources with which to offer basic infrastructure improvements, health and human services and economic development activities. Gaza differs significantly from the West Bank. Not only is it considerably poorer (per capita GNP in 1994 of US\$1,290 vs. US\$2,190 in the West Bank), but it is also more urbanized and less geographically fragmented. With a population density of about 10 times that of the West Bank, there is a more severe depletion of resources and a demand for different types of services.

Lacking taxation authority and clear ownership of resources, local government had almost no experience in resource management. When local government initiatives did occur, they were often undertaken by means of creating additional government offices. Local governments had very little experience in bidding and contracting with the private sector with either profit making or nonprofit firms. There was no interaction between service receiver and service provider.

### **2.3.4 Underdeveloped NGOs**

In the past, the lack of governmental structures led to a system in which the predominance of donor assistance was passed through NGOs. Initially this spurred an exponential growth of NGOs in the West Bank and Gaza. Although many NGOs were founded with the earnest intention of assisting the population, a few were created purely as a means of attracting resources to the originators and their employees. In addition, many NGOs were created for the purpose of a single contract and then subsequently lapsed into lassitude. This has resulted in numerous legally registered, but inactive NGOs.

At the time of the CRSP award, there was not one NGO in the program area capable of assisting the community or local authorities in sustained community services. USAID voiced concern over this issue prior to awarding CHF the CRSP award, until the issue of money flow and financial management was clarified. CHF confirmed that it did not plan on routing USAID funds through NGOs, nor did it plan on allowing NGOs to manage crucial financial procedures such as the launching of tenders. Further, CHF would recruit only the most promising of local NGOs; those which, on the one hand, showed weak organizational structure and underdeveloped financial information systems, but which, on the other hand, were deeply rooted in society, had a proven record of activities, displayed no political affiliation, and exhibited the ambition to play an active role. Capacity building of these NGOs was to play a major part in the CRSP program. Three larger and better organized local NGOs<sup>4</sup> from outside the program area agreed to support CHF and its small partner NGOs in this process, without compensation for assistance.

CHF's implementation of the capacity building of local NGOs can be considered a success. One local NGO, the Civic Developmental Forum (CDF), founded in Abessan Jedida in 1999 and expanded in 2000 to serve the cluster, became CHF's prime partner NGO. CDF helped CHF in the following areas:

- building the capacity of other NGOs;
- securing the appropriate representation of the population in the selection of CRSP projects;
- ensuring transparency of CHF's use of USAID funding;

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<sup>4</sup> Three established NGOs from outside the program area: Water and Environmental Development Organization (WEDO) in Bethlehem for environmental affairs, Association of Palestinian Local Authorities (APLA) in Ramallah and Gaza City, and Culture and Free Thoughts Association in Khan Younis. Later, also PARC assisted.



- mobilizing resources for matching contributions and sustained service activities; and
- organizing the beneficiaries' supervision of project implementation.

Many of CHF's smaller partner NGOs developed activities in line with CHF's development strategy, financed by various donors.<sup>5</sup>

## 2.4 Program Objectives

CHF's objectives within the CRSP program fell into three broad categories:

1. improvement and rehabilitation of community services infrastructure;
2. improvements to the quality of and access to community service and income generation capability; and
3. strengthening of the institutional capacity of local service providers.



Public library, built by CRSP

These objectives conform to USAID's mission objectives for CRSP in the West Bank and Gaza, with the overall objective of improving the living conditions of the Palestinians.

CHF has monitored its performance on these three objectives and has exceeded its planned output. The only trends which CHF's CRSP program was unable to reverse were those of unemployment and the lessened capacity of the communities within the CRSP program area to generate employment. CHF's various undertakings – job trainings, the rehabilitation of roads and the concomittant opening up of areas to transportation and transaction, and short- and long-term employment opportunities as a direct result of the program – did make a significant impact in terms of income generation capacity. However, this was certainly not sufficient to reverse the effects of the political and economic developments in the region and the general degradation in the job market.

The CRSP award specified improvements to the quality of life and creation of new economic opportunities for up to 60,000 Palestinians in the villages of Khuza'a, Abessan kabira, Abessan Jedida, Bani Suheila, and Qarara. Because program output was better than planned, beneficiary targets were exceeded and almost 75,000 inhabitants of these five villages benefited from improvements to the quality of life and creation of new economic opportunities. In addition, 30 projects (5 in each village) were envisaged, 86 actually implemented. Cooperation with 5 NGOs was planned, but CHF worked with 14 NGOs from within and with 5 from outside the program area.

### 2.4.1 Improvements in Infrastructure and Community Services per Indicator

Upon the inception of CRSP, no indicators had yet been formulated. The award specified outputs approved within the work plan such as well upgrades, water management, road construction, libraries, public area improvements, solid waste management, and community centers. Other outputs specified in the award and work plans were later discouraged by USAID in February 2000, once indicators had been formulated. These included public markets, tree planting, electrification, parks, and civil defense.

On a quarterly basis, CHF provided USAID with outputs per indicator. These output indicators may be summarized as follows, per indicator expressed as Intermediate Result (IR):

- IR 1.1 Educational space: 15 projects, total value \$1,242,768 of which USAID financed \$252,211 (match 393%), 30,875 beneficiaries;

<sup>5</sup> Financing of these smaller partner NGOs was secured from local and international donors, but not from USAID.

- IR 1.2 Agricultural improvements: 7 projects, total value \$506,174 of which USAID financed \$149,027 (match 240%), 10,170 beneficiaries;
- IR 1.3 Youth (and women's) facilities: 10 projects, total value \$621,102 which USAID financed \$132,443 (match 369%), 23,639 beneficiaries;
- IR 1.4 Water and sanitation: 14 projects, total value \$1,208,107 of which USAID financed \$300,116 (match 393%), 113,550 beneficiaries;
- IR 1.5 Health facilities: 1 project, total value \$23,000 of which USAID financed \$11,300 after consultation (match 104%), 1960 beneficiaries;
- IR 1.6 Road improvements: 26 projects, total value \$1,899,426 of which USAID financed \$591,860 (match 221%), 71,300 beneficiaries;
- IR 2.1 Training to improve skills: 4 projects, total value \$40,791 of which USAID financed \$15,576 (match 162%), 545 beneficiaries;
- IR 2.2 Training for the unemployed: 6 projects, total value \$56,490 of which USAID financed \$22,304 (match 153%), 1205 beneficiaries; and
- IR 3 Local governance: 3 projects, total value \$35,512 of which USAID financed \$20,078 (match 77%), 7570 beneficiaries.

## 2.4.2 Employment Generation, Increased Income and Economic Development



Employment generation while building  
public awareness

The investments triggered and directly conducted by CHF in the CRSP program resulted in the generation of 2,842.8 person months or 74,168 person days of new or sustained employment. If the employment of CHF staff (5,200) and spin-off (11% or 8,160) are added, the total number of employment days surpasses 87,500.

CHF's locally based and democratically driven model of infrastructure improvement has helped to generate employment opportunities for local residents in the program area. The injection of money earned by workers in the community has substantially stimulated these areas where unemployment rates of over 50% are frequent. Because wage earners generally spend up to 75%

of their earnings within the local community, the area economy has benefited substantially from USAID/CHF spending.

The employment generation resulting from CHF's localized solutions and tendering was significant. On average, CHF found that more than 70% of the semi-skilled laborers needed for community-based infrastructure improvement projects came from within the communities themselves.

Within CRSP, CHF has been very successful in creating noticeable employment opportunities. CHF has focused on labor-intensive projects and labor-intensive construction methods without jeopardizing competitive pricing. For its employment generation programs, USAID set the minimum target of 150,000 for \$10,000,000 project value, an all-in cost of \$66.67 per workday. In the CRSP program area, the completed projects provided 2,843 months or 74,168 days in employment with an effect on the employment rate in the entire program area of almost 1%.<sup>6</sup> The USAID cost per day of labor was \$37.75, including all CHF management costs. In other words, the employment generated exceeded the minimum target of the emergency employment generation programs by 77%. This relatively high ratio was a result of high matching contributions and CHF's labor-intensive methodology.

<sup>6</sup> The PCBS and ILO relaxed definition for almost 75,000 inhabitants in the program area presents a 15,300 labor force; 2843 person months of employment generated during the program period creates a 0.8% increase in the employment rate in the project area, provided all laborers come from the project area.

### 2.4.3 Community Participation

A model of community-based participation was the primary method of implementation for all program components. This included infrastructure, social services, and income generation activities. Through its extensive experience in developing formal and systematic models of community participation, CHF was able to accomplish the following:

- A Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) was conducted over a period of one month. During this time, five hundred and thirty community leaders and representatives participated in the appraisal. The purpose of the appraisal was to systematically assess and prioritize the needs of the five communities involved in the CRSP. This helped each community identify and rank the projects that were implemented in their areas.
- For the first time ever, five development committees were formulated in the eastern villages. The development committees were founded and legally incorporated under the umbrella of the five local municipalities involved in the CRSP. Because of this, each of the five CRSP communities now have a viable, organized representative structure that includes 65 men and women volunteers representing their communities.
- The members of the five development committees actively participated in all aspects of the needs assessment process by participating in the PRA.
- Nine local NGOs actively participated in all aspects of the needs assessment process by participating in the PRA focus groups designed to assess the particular needs of each NGO's field of specialty.
- The five municipalities, including the mayors and the municipal councils, were engaged both in the needs assessment and in the process of forming development committees. The five municipalities now consider the development committees to be the official community representative structure.

### 2.4.4 Community Empowerment

The involvement of the development committees in the implementation and oversight of projects gave the community confidence in its problem solving abilities. Confidence building measures were produced through providing the development committees with the following workshops and formal training courses:

- how to write project proposals;
- problem solving techniques;
- needs assessment tools and PRA techniques; and
- networking with other key players and NGO partners in the community in order to optimize the use of resources and avoid duplication of services.



Playground bathroom facilities built by CRSP

By giving the members of the five development committees clear tasks and roles, they became involved in each step of the project's design, implementation, and sustainability.

The members of the five development committees were also exposed to other donors such as USAID, PVOs, UN agencies, and the World Bank, and actively participated in raising and providing community contributions.

### 2.4.5 Strengthened NGOs and Municipal Government

At the onset of the CRSP, local governments engaging NGOs as service providers using local governmental funds was not a widely accepted practice. During the three-year program period of

collaboration between local governments and NGOs, the administration has become fully acquainted with the workings of local NGOs and has grown comfortable with the idea of using them as potential partners.

Throughout the life of the program, and more intensively in the last six months of the program, CHF has worked with local governments and CHF partner NGOs to put in place a series of pilot initiatives that demonstrate the local government/NGO contracting structure and concept.

The following was accomplished as a direct result of these pilot initiatives:

- Nine local NGOs in the CRSP area were given advice through direct consultation from the CHF community participation team on how to improve their managerial and technical performance so that they would be better able to service their communities. Special emphasis was placed on helping the poor and the marginalized by enhancing their institutional performance and strengthening their strategic planning process.
- NGO-to-NGO transfer of skills and experience was implemented for the first time in the area; this effort was coordinated by CHF and was accomplished through an exchange of meetings and sessions between the local NGOs.
- Through CRSP, CHF established that capacity building is not limited to training activities, as many organizations perceive, but is a comprehensive package of well-coordinated activities. CHF provided the chance for local NGOs to develop and improve the capacities of their organizations by making use of the process, support and advice offered. This was accomplished through direct implementation of 40% of the projects in partnership with local NGOs.
- CHF worked closely with local partner NGOs to improve their external relations through the organization of workshops that focused on helping them to interact with other development partners and donors.
- The five municipalities each established a system that allows them to work closely with the development committees. This is being accomplished through monthly meetings between the development committees and the municipal councils. The agenda of these meetings is focused around the progress in CHF projects.
- The five municipalities involved in the CRSP program are in the process of preparing a management plan for each project implemented. The purpose of the management plan is to ascertain ways and means of sustaining the CRSP projects in their respective communities.

## **2.5 Program Procedures**

### **2.5.1 Coordination with Other Stakeholders**



CRSP workshop on human rights for women

In cooperation with area stakeholders, the following pilot projects were successfully implemented in the CRSP area:

- A first ever women's library was established in Abassan el Kabira. Five thousand women are expected to benefit from this project. The library is now formulating a core group of women for intellectual gatherings.
- 120 youth, both boys and girls, participated in the Child Election Forum over a three-month period. The youth now organize and plan for most of the area's youth events and will be in charge of leading ten summer camps.

- A series of workshops on women's rights was conducted in the southeast of the program area with more than 100 women in leadership roles attending. The workshops advocated and highlighted this field of interest to local NGOs and stakeholders.
- Animation workshops for pilot schools were conducted to train sixteen teachers in the art of expression theory and how to implement it in the classroom. 300 students participated in ten animation workshops. To further enhance skills gained at the workshops, the two pilot schools were provided with animation equipment.
- A community hall was constructed in the Bani Suhela municipality building. This hall is available for use by all segments of the community and the cluster at large.
- The community meeting hall at Al-Quds Open University has become a valuable infrastructure commodity and is being used on a regular basis by students and other members of the community and the area cluster. More than 100 academic and community events were conducted.
- More than 500 parents and their handicapped children participated in training in enhanced skills of the handicapped to increase their chances in the job markets, a unique event. As part of this activity, CHF also facilitated the import of over 100 wheel chairs purchased from the US by a local NGO when the NGO was not able to transport these from the port to Gaza.

### 2.5.2 Assessments

CHF conducted a number of assessments prior to project implementation. The baseline surveys, needs assessments, and prioritization assessments are discussed in other sections of this report (see sections 2.2, 2.4.3, 2.5.3, and 3.4).

CHF also conducted social assessments, technical assessments, sustainability assessments, employment generation assessments, and environmental assessments. For the latter, USAID organized seminars which were attended by CHF's technical staff. CHF complied with all USAID guidelines and instructions on the process of self-certification.

### 2.5.3 USAID Coordination and Supervision

USAID was substantially involved in the operations of the program and played an integral role in the supervision of the CRSP in the following ways.

- **Approval of Annual Implementation Plans:** CHF submitted in-depth needs assessment surveys and annual implementation plans once a year for review and approval by USAID. The annual implementation plans, which identified infrastructure and community service projects, provided summary information (or where information could be found) on findings of technical, social, and financial feasibility analyses completed in support of proposed projects. This information provided details of projects that needed to be executed, outlined expected achievements, listed implementation milestones, and provided expected impacts over a 12-month period.
- **Approval of Specified Key Personnel:** The CHF Program Director was the only officially designated key personnel in the field. CHF's US based vice-president and Director of the Field Program supervised the program. No changes in this staffing took place in the program period. CHF always requested USAID review and concurrence in any proposed changes to personnel subsequent to the award of the grant.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Plans:** One month after the project start date, CHF submitted a detailed monitoring and evaluation plan for USAID's review and approval. This plan traced implementation progress and assessed the impact of the project. The plan included specific indicators with baselines and targets for measuring and reporting outputs and impacts based on implementation targets and beneficiaries. As part of the annual implementation plan's

review and approval process, CHF also advised USAID of any revisions or updates to the approved monitoring and evaluation plan.

- **Technical and Financial Progress Reports:** CHF sent technical and financial progress reports on a quarterly basis, and an audit report yearly.
- **Program Consultation:** CHF's CRSP program management met on a regular basis with USAID's General Development Officer, Mr. Tom Staal, and Project Development Specialist, Bassam Kort concerning the specifics of the CRSP program implementation.

#### 2.5.4 Baseline survey results

The baseline survey results are included in the Annexes under village profiles. They can be summarized as follows:

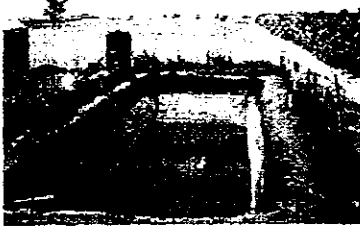
- **Water:** In 1999, the five villages serviced by the CRSP program had a 156 km long water network in place that needed overhaul in several places. CHF and its partners expanded the network, overhauled it and connected up 1120 new households to it. In addition, CHF overhauled two wells for potable water and improved the connection between this source and the water supply network.
- **Sewage, electricity, and telephones:** CHF did not improve any infrastructure in these fields.
- **Solid waste and cesspit cleaning:** Improvements in efficiency and cost-recovery led to improved services, from which the entire population of almost 75,000 people benefited; three cleaning trucks were locally donated as a matching contribution.
- **Road improvements:** In 1999, the population within the program area suffered from a network of 51 kilometers of ill-maintained paved roads and 81 kilometers of dirt roads, dusty in summer and muddy in winter. CHF and its partners improved the situation in the most needy areas. Now, 74 kilometers of road is paved and in better condition, 58 kilometers of unpaved road has not been treated, and the sidewalk network has been expanded from 18 kilometers till 27 kilometers, an improvement from which women and children in particular benefit.
- **Agricultural roads:** CHF has rehabilitated approximately 1,830 meters of the 59 kilometers of agricultural roads. This has facilitated access to agricultural fields in the rainy season.
- **Health:** In coordination with USAID, CHF and one of its partners provided equipment and training for maternity care in a clinic run by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society.
- **Recreational facilities for youth:** CHF and its partners actively focused on facilities for youth and women, both for recreation and education. The number of youth clubs in the area increased from 2 to 3, playgrounds from 1 to 4, and sport fields from 1 to 3.
- **Educational space:** Pre-schools increased from 8 to 9, elementary schools from 12 to 13, training centers from 0 to 1, libraries from 2 to 4, the number of class rooms significantly increased from 344 to 407, the university expanded by a low-cost training hall, and 3 of the 7 public kindergartens were supported.
- **NGO capacity building:** Partner NGO contracts with local authorities to provide short or long term community services increased from 13 to 25.

The population grew from 63,829 during the start of the baseline surveys in mid 1999 to 73,744 during the reporting period in mid 2002. The number of households increased from 9,357 to 10,990 in the same period.

The area size remained at 38,116 dunum, the equivalent of 14.72 square miles or 38 square kilometers.

### 3. Progress Summary

#### 3.1 Program Activities



CRSP fence built around agricultural reservoir

CRSP was a component of USAID's West Bank and Gaza Community Services Program. As such, the CRSP program made a significant contribution to USAID's strategic objective of improving the quality of life for Palestinians in underserved communities in the West Bank and Gaza. Over the three-year life of the program, the following set of outputs has been achieved in the five villages:

- implementation of 86 small-scale basic infrastructure and community service projects;
- improvements in the living conditions of almost 75,000 Palestinians in the program area;
- leveraging of significant additional financial and material resources for investment in the program area or cluster to complement USAID funding;
- direct work with 19 Palestinian NGOs, five municipalities and CHF-formed development committees (consisting of community representatives, the local authorities, and other stakeholders<sup>7</sup>) in project identification, planning and implementation;
- ensuring that all infrastructure investments were implemented in such a way as to allow the local population to maintain the completed projects and services;
- provision of formal and on-the-job training to the unemployed and/or employees of the partner NGOs and other service providers;
- creation of a sense of ownership regarding community services within target communities using proven community participation methodologies;
- introduction of cost-recovery schemes, thus further enhancing sustainability;
- securing of a community-directed blend of projects which met the agreed upon indicators. The majority of projects scored in the following categories: 1.1 educational space, 1.3 youth facilities, 1.4 water and sanitation, 1.6 paving roads, 2. training, and 3.capacity building and governance;
- generation of income for workers on the 74,168 direct labor days, with over 87,500 employment days if direct spin-off employment is calculated; and
- capacity building within partner organizations, such as grass roots NGOs, community development committees, and local authorities.

#### 3.2 Safety and Travel / Import Restrictions

The outbreak of the so-called "Al Aqsa Intifada" in September 2000 and subsequent measures by the Israeli Government caused major setbacks for the Palestinian people in the program area. In the Khan Younis and Rafah Governorates alone, the clashes resulted in more than one hundred dead and

<sup>7</sup> Stakeholders include Palestinian Authority ministries, the Palestinian Water Authority, other donors, and security officials.

thousands of injured Palestinians. Shelling and bombings resulted in heavy damage to Palestinian property. Closures and travel restrictions led to the loss of hundreds of thousands of job days and created a severe scarcity of supplies, including items essential for project construction materials. One road and water project in Qarara on which USAID spent \$25,970 has been affected by IDF-imposed closure.

CRSP was just able to cope with these setbacks, meaning that project implementation during the months of September through March 2002 was not hampered too much, thanks to adequate reactions by CHF and its partners.

Specific measures taken to counteract problems caused by the *Intifada* included

- Partial relocation of CHF CRSP-KY's office space in Khan Younis to CHF's HILP offices in Gaza City, allowing continuation of work such as a) project coordination and administrative supervision, b) project preparations, c) financial audits, and d) office work such as reporting and evaluations.
- Complete relocation of CHF's supervisory office from Ramallah to Jerusalem, enabling continued project supervision from a safe location.
- Where roadblocks prevented staff from getting to the office, work was sometimes carried out in offices of partner NGOs or private homes, using laptops and new email connections.
- Community representatives were asked to travel to CHF premises, rather than have CHF staff visit them in their offices.
- An apartment was rented in Khan Younis to allow staff to stay overnight in the program area; and
- 'Safety net' logistics were set up, including a) the transferal of original documents to offices outside flash point areas, b) the provision of mobile phones and email addresses to all employees, c) lodging in all program areas, most often in comfortable houses with affluent contacts in the villages, and d) the provision of staff access to one additional car and pre-arranged taxis to bring them to and from appointments if other transportation means were not available.<sup>8</sup>
- An early warning system was created by obtaining first hand information from a) local security officials, b) the head of ambulance services in the Gaza Strip, c) taxi offices in direct contact with taxis all over the Gaza Strip, d) UN security contacts, e) colleagues/family/friends, f) Israeli VIP liaison office, g) local radio stations and h) all acquaintances along the main routes and in the project area. Information gathered was immediately shared with all staff and other stakeholders.<sup>9</sup>
- At one point during the program period, international staff members were temporarily evacuated from the area.
- Public consultations and in-field project preparations continued, such as designs and environmental assessments.
- Mandates and job descriptions shifted slightly without endangering segregation of duties or internal control.
- Tendering procedures were amended allowing evaluations and sound decision making to be effected within 24 hours so that contractors would not face unexpected price hikes causing construction cessation or delay.

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<sup>8</sup> These added costs in transportation were verbally authorized by USAID

<sup>9</sup> The CRSP-Khan Younis office is usually informed of developments within 10 minutes of their occurrence by communication with at least four sources.

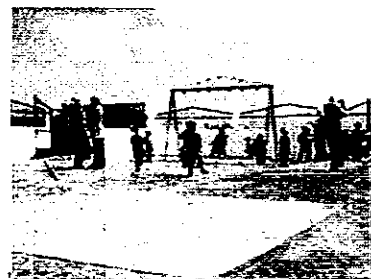


- Restructuring inspection procedures to enable immediate periodic payments allowed contractors to refill their stocks quickly.
- Trainers and trainees were sometimes requested to stay overnight in the program area.
- Some of the daily supervisory inspections were carried out no longer by a CHF engineer, but were executed during a joint visit by an engineer from a partner NGO together with another CHF staff member who was not an engineer. These inspections were subsequently scrutinized via phone, fax, email and scanned materials by CHF engineers.

### 3.3 Annual Progress and Progress per Community

Within the framework of the 29 months of program implementation, the bulk of CRSP projects (56) were completed in the second program year.<sup>10</sup> In the first year 30 projects were begun, of which 19 were also completed. In the third program year, which consisted of only 5.5 months, 11 projects were completed.

Of the 86 projects completed, 29 (34%) benefited the entire cluster of five communities. The total value of these projects was \$977,887 of which USAID invested \$279,767 and CHF and the community matched 277% in cost sharing.



Playground built in CHF's CRSP Cluster

Of the remaining 57 projects,

- 15 were implemented in Qarara, with a total value of \$1,272,213, a USAID component of \$335,343, and a matching contribution of 279%, producing 587 employment months; Qarara is the second city in area size and population.
- 14 were implemented in Bani Suheila, with a total value of \$1,197,648, a USAID component of \$293,521 and a matching contribution of 308%, producing 603 employment months; Bani Suheila has the highest population but is ranked fourth in area size.
- 14 were implemented in Abessan Kabira, with a total value of \$727,173, a USAID component of \$257,818 and a matching contribution of 182%, producing 440 employment months; Bani Suheila has the largest area size and ranks third in population.
- 8 were implemented in Khuza'a, with a total value of \$936,993, a USAID component of \$215,619, and a matching contribution of 335%, producing 397 employment months; Khuza'a ranks fourth in area size and population.
- 6 were implemented in Abessan Jedida, with a total value of \$521,457, a USAID component of \$112,848 and a matching contribution of 362%, producing 200 employment months; Abessan Jedida is the smallest village.

### 3.4 Projects in Brief

The annex includes the program reporting system with detailed descriptions and pictures of each completed project arranged by geographical area. Of the 86 completed projects, some could be highlighted:

The only project damaged as a result of the current political crisis has been the first CRSP project undertaken in Qarara. At the time of implementation, the project was considered a success story. In 1999, CHF planned the rehabilitation of leaking water pipes which, due to water under-pressure and the vicinity of sewage, delivered heavily polluted drinking water to homes, and the paving of the same

<sup>10</sup> Program year and fiscal year are congruent.

road using interlock which provided a high component of labor. CHF and the local community brought in UNDP to co-finance this project from which 1000 residents benefited. In 2001, the Israeli Defense Forces closed the area as a security corridor for the travel of residents of the Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip; houses were demolished and the road was closed.

In 2000, an active NGO in Bani Suheila (the heart of the CRSP Cluster) received USAID funded help in setting up a small computer center from which the women of the entire cluster benefited. The NGO was able to expand its activities in all types of training to women by locally raised funding and a World Bank gift in 2001. Examples of training were nutrition, hygiene, baking home-made bread, reading and writing, and making business plans. A small kindergarten adjacent to the center was expanded with the help of CHF to a three classroom pre-school. Currently five women have a new full-time job in the center.

In 1999, the municipalities asked the help of CHF to improve the sewage system. Because of environmental concerns, CHF decided not to undertake the constructions. Instead, CHF significantly contributed to cesspit cleaning activities of the municipalities in the entire cluster by using its good relationship with the Gaza City municipality to provide the cluster with a newly donated truck that had become redundant thanks to the construction of a sewage network, financed by USAID. CHF also assisted the Bani Suheila municipality by improving its cost-recovery system and training courses to municipal service providers.

During the 1999 in-depth needs assessment surveys, CHF found that parts of Assakia neighborhood in Bani Suheila were unsuitable as habitat due to open sewage flows through which residents occasionally had to cross and in which children played. The unpaved streets in this densely crowded area contributed to the unhealthy living conditions. Together with the World Bank and the municipality, CHF and the neighborhood committees upgraded the area to acceptable habitation standards.

In 2000 and 2001, CHF teamed up with the Palestinian Water Authority to upgrade the water supply for the entire cluster population.

From 2000 till March 2002, a variety of training courses were provided to teachers of schools and kindergartens, future trainers, service providers, municipal decision makers and engineers, handicapped people in search of work and their families (a US based NGO provided wheel chairs to 35 of them), and women (in nutrition). NGOs and municipalities received on-the-job-training with the aim of increasing their capacity in community service provision.

In 2001, child forum elections were organized. The principles behind concepts such as elections and governmental representation were explained and demonstrated to students aged 9 to 14. Elected class representatives then elected school representatives who met together to discuss youth programs. The school representatives later met with municipal managers who explained to them community service elements like cost-recovery, and with CHF's Community Development Committees. The representatives provided top-down feedback to the class representatives, who then informed the students in each participating class. Individual responses were then brought bottom-up to the attention of the school representatives. CHF and the communities provided financial assistance to a small project that was selected by the school representatives. The project was very straightforward in its structure and organization, and was meant to function as a pilot project. It is envisaged that a more sophisticated form of this pilot project will be implemented under CHF's VSP program, funded by USAID.

#### 4. Annexes

## Inventory 24007 CRSP

Identification Number	Model Number	Location	Description 24007 CRSP	Real Prices \$	Date of Purchase
01008	FR94314413	01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	\$1,625.0	05.12.99
01009	FR94314394	01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	\$1,625.0	05.12.99
03006	FR94314448	03	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	\$1,625.0	05.12.99
05006	FR94314387	05	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	\$1,625.0	05.12.99
06006	FR94314417	06	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	\$1,625.0	05.12.99
06007	FI 93732097	07	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	\$ 2355.77	08.12.99

Identification Number	Model Number	Location	Description 24007/24009 CHF CSP Gaza	Prices \$
02001		02	1 Conference table	250
02002		02	12 Conference chairs	200
02003		02	1 Filing Cabinet	200
02004		02	Gaz Heater	100
02005		02	Gaz Heater	100
03001		03	Desk, 1 side table and drawer	100
03002		03	1 Executive Chair	50
03003		03	4 Conference Chairs & small table	60
03004		03	Hanging Filing Cabinet	50
03005	Model 500	03	Galaxi Telephone Unit	15
04001		04	1 Round plastic table & 6 chairs	50
04002		04	1 Executive Chair	50
04003		04	Gas	50
04004	Model 500	04	Galaxi Telephone Unit	15
04005	SDF12 061123875	04	Bosh Drill	300
05001		05	Desk, Side table, 1Drawer & Computer table	100
05002		05	1 Executive Chair	50
05003		05	1 Hanging Filing Cabinet	50
05004	Model 500	05	Galaxi Telephone Unit	15
05005		05	5 Conference Chairs & 1 small table	70
06001		06	2 Desk, 2 Side table, 2 drawers, 2 Computer tables	200
06002		06	2 Executive chairs	100
06003		06	3 Conference Chairs & small table	50
06004		06	2 Hanging Filing Cabinet	100
06005	Model 500	06	2 Galaxi Telephone Units	30
07001		07 (Reception)	3 Conference Chairs & small table	50
07002	12657	07	Mires Machine - Hala	200
07003	2911	07	Mires Machine - Saad	200
07004	12655	07	Mires Machine - Henri	200
07005	12656	07	Mires Machine - Adel	200
07006	7910	07	Mires Machine - Salwa	200
07007	7909	07	Mires Machine - Mohammed	200
07008	11765	07	Mires Machine - Khaled	200
07009	11763	07	Mires Machine - Ziyad	200
07010	11764	07	Mires Machine - Nawaf	200
07011	1720	07	Mires Machine - Abdel Halim	200
07012	3152	07	Mires Machine - Amal	200
07013	059 413 830	07	Jawal - Abu Omar	50
07014	059 416175	07	Jawal - Abu Issa	70
07015	059 416242	07	Jawal - Amal	50
07016	059 416165	07	Jawal - Justina	50
07019	059 416 414	07	Jawal - Hala	50
07017		07	Overhead Projector	700
07018		07	Dijetal Camera	300
01001		01	3 Desk, 3 Side table, 3 and drawers, 2 Computer tables	300
01002		01	3 Executive Chairs	150
01003		01	3 Conference Chairs & small table	50
01004		01	BBS Telecom	100
01005	Model 500	01	Galaxi Telephone Unit	15
01006		01	2 Hanging Filing Cabinet	100
01007	FRGQ347146	01	Printer LaserJet 1100	500
01010	DeskJet 895 CXI	01	Color Printer DeskJet	200
01011	87236689	01	Fax Sharp UX-510	250

01012	ScanJet ADF	01	Color Scanner HP	1144
01013		01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	1625
01014	102SY00014	01	LG Television 25" Gaza offic	650
01015	01061654	01	Dijetal Satellite Receiver Gaza office	391
01016	110-240v	01	LG Video Gaza office	250
01008	FR94314413	01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	1625
01009	FR94314394	01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	1625
03006	FR94314448	03	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	1625
05006	FR94314387	05	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	1625
06006	FR94314417	06	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	1625
06007	FI 93732097	07	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard)	2355
01013	ScanJet ADF	01	Color Scanner HP (Gaza office)	1144
01016	CN02931254	01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard) Gaza office	1583
01017	CN10129265	01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard) Gaza office	1583
01018	CN2438503	01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard) Gaza office	1583
01014	CN10124701	01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard) Gaza office	1583
01015	CN95186471	01	Computer HP (Hewlett Packard) Gaza office	2185
01019	FR05214134	01	Computer (server)	2400
01021		01	Laptop	3187
01022	CR 5000	01	Generator	1233
01023		01	Mother board , SDRAM, CPU, Hard Disk, Network card	1170
01024	PAT 241	01	HP Server Store (Gaza office)	1480

Identification Number	Model Number	Location	Description 24007/24009 CHF CSP Gaza	Prices S
02004	1G1JC5241173655	02	1 Chevrolet Cavalier Vehicle	26713
02005	1G1JC524x173658	02	1 Chevrolet Cavalier Vehicle	25494

# BASELINE SURVEY CRSP 2002

	Qarara Existing	Ab.Kab. Existing	Ab.Jed Existing	Bani Suh Existing	Khuza Existing
Main Distributing Water Network L.M	4,750	6,000	8,000	10,000	pm
Water network (UPVC) dia <8" (L.M)	16,550	3,400	5,000	28,000	14,000
Water network (Steel) dia <8" (L.M)	12,800	15,600	15,000	5,770	7,200
Total (L.M)	41,100	25,000	28,000	43,770	18,400
Estimated water use (1000m3)	200	250	70	325	23
House Connections drinking water (#)	1,251	2,420	700	2,300	1,200
Sewage system	Community depends on Private Percollation Pits				
Telephone connections (#)	540	687	140	800	400
Electricity Connections (#)	1,300	2,535	700	3,500	1,037
Electrical network (high tension) (L.M)	5,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	pm
Electrical network (low tension) (L.M)	15,000	20,000	15,000	17,000	pm
Paved Roads (L.M)	14,350	24,090	3,510	22,350	9,574
Unpaved Roads (L.M)	15,000	21,910	8,240	8,650	4,726
Side Walks paved (L.M)	0	12,000	2,350	0	5,000
Agricultural unpaved Roads (L.M)	14,000	25,000	7,610	6,000	6,330
Agricultural paved Roads (L.M)	0	0	390	0	0
Clinics, governmental (#) 6	2	1	1	1	1
Clinics, benevolent (#) 7	0	2	1	2	2
Clinics, private (#) 9	4	2	0	2	0
Hospitals (#) 1: Al Karama)	0	1	0	0	0
Health facility area (m2)	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Pharmacies (#) 9	1	3	0	4	1
Adequate solid waste collection scheme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Youth Club (#) 3	1	1	1	0	0
Play ground (#) 2	1	0	1	0	0
Sports field (#) 2	0	1	0	1	0
Social, cultural places (#) 0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreational area (m2)	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Schools, Pre-liminary (#) 9	3	1	1	3	0
Schools, Elementary (#) 13	3	3	1	5	0
Schools, Secondary (#) 4	2	2	0	0	0
Schools (class rooms)	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Training center (#) 0	0	0	0	0	0
Library (#) 3	1	2	0	0	0
Educational space (m2)	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Kindergartens, governmental (#) 3	0	1	1	0	0
Kindergartens, benevolent (#) 7	3	1	0	2	0
Kindergartens, private (#) 24	3	6	3	10	2
Kindergartens area (m2)	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Municipality/n'hood office space (m2)	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Partner NGOs (#) 12	2	1	3	5	3
Partner NGOs projects with Authorities	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Partner NGO (staff)	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
non-partner NGO (#) 25	3	3	2	4	0
non-partner NGOs (staff)	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Population (mid 2002, total CRSP 73744)	14,347	16,706	4,943	28,761	3,432
Pop. in % of CRSP Cluster	20.1%	22.7%	6.7%	39.0%	4.7%
Pop. in % of CSP Cluster (165787)	8.0%	10.1%	3.0%	17.3%	2.1%
Households (mid 2002, total 10,990)	2,460	2,505	743	4,040	1,241
Average size family (# members)	6.04	6.67	6.65	7.12	6.11
Area size (in square miles, total 14.72)	3.5	4.8	1.3	2.4	2.3
Area size (in dunum, total 38116)	3,932	12,294	4,393	6,089	3,332
Area in % of CRSP Cluster	23.1%	31.7%	12.6%	15.7%	8.1%
Investments forecast	22-26%	20-25%	6-12%	25-30%	14-18%

data per May.13, 2002; source CHF survey and PCBS.



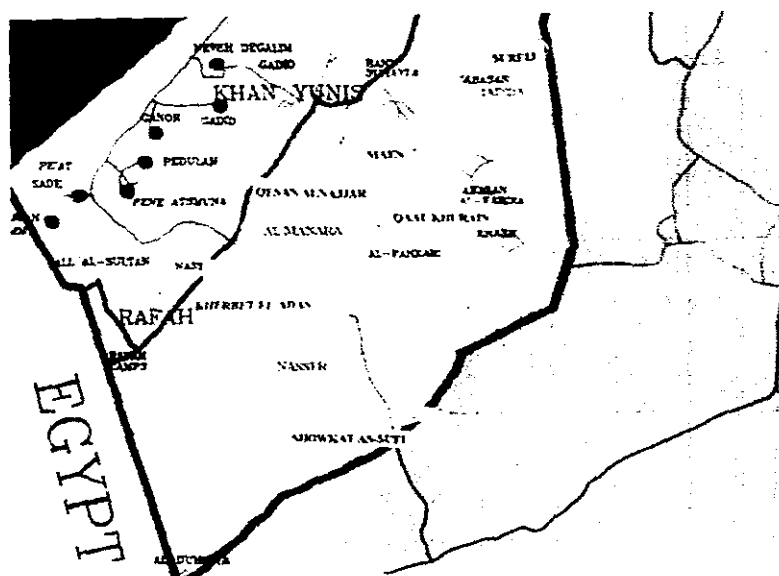
## Community Services Village Profile

### CRSP Cluster

#### Location:

District Khan Younis Governorate  
 Proximity to Eastern 5 villages of Khan Younis City  
 Classification 4 Municipalities C and 1 Municipality B  
 Area size 38,116 dunums (14.9 square miles)

Map of the Southern  
Gaza Strip



<u>Population:</u>	<u>Dec. 1997<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Mid 1999 (survey)<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Mid 2002<sup>2</sup></u>
Households	8,647	9,357	10,734
Family size <sup>3</sup>	6.82	6.82	6.87
Population	59,039	63,829	73,744
Males <sup>4</sup> (50.77%)	29,974	32,405	37,440
Females <sup>4</sup> (49.23%)	29,065	31,424	36,304
Children 0-14 <sup>4</sup> (48%)	28,339	30,638	35,397

#### Local Government Unit<sup>5</sup>:

Type of unit 4 Municipalities C and 1 Municipality B  
 Year of establishment 1996

<sup>1</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 22

<sup>2</sup> Source: PCBS December 1999, "Small Area Population, 1997-2010, table 15.a

<sup>3</sup> Kept constant throughout projections

<sup>4</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 13; percentages kept constant throughout projections

<sup>5</sup> Source: Letter dated January 21, 2002, from Ministry of Local Governments

#### Services provided by local authority

1. Administration, permits/licenses, legal Affairs
2. Street cleansing and primary collection of solid wastes
3. Maintenance of roads, sidewalks, public spaces
4. Training center

#### Services provided by others

1. Solid waste collection/disposal (Joint Service Council)
2. Water supply (PWA)
3. Electricity (Ministry of Energy and Electricity Company)
4. Education (Ministry of Education)
5. Kindergartens / pre-schools (private sector)
6. Preparations for sewage (still with MoPIC and MENA)
7. Health clinics (Ministry of Health, NGO)

#### Economic Background:

<u>Village Income</u>	pm (from occupancy and property taxes)	
Poverty rate <sup>6</sup>	mid 1999: 36%	early 2002: 80%
Unemployment rate <sup>7</sup>	mid 1999: 29%	early 2002: 70%

<u>Educational Background<sup>8</sup>:</u>	PhD/MSc	Diploma	Secondary	Lower	Illiterate	Total
Level of Education total (#)	100	2,692	6,469	24,125	4,663	38,049
Level of Education male (#)	92	1,878	3,223	12,268	1,613	19,074
Level of Education female (#)	8	814	3,246	11,857	3,050	18,975
Level of Education total (%)	0.3%	7.0%	17.0%	63.4%	12.3%	100%
Level of Education male (%)	0.5%	9.8%	16.9%	64.3%	8.5%	100%
Level of Education female (%)	0.0%	4.2%	17.1%	62.5%	16.1%	100%

#### Economic Sectors<sup>9</sup>:

Labor	34.3%	1. Construction	19.8%
		2. Manufacturing	4.2%
		3. Whole sale, retail, hotels, transport	10.3%
Agriculture	34.4%	1. Agriculture	33.6%
		2. Fishing	0.8%
Services	31.3%	1. Public administration, financial services	23.5%

<sup>6</sup> Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews; defined as 'a family of 7 needs NIS 1000 income per month' (based upon UNSCO and World Bank)

<sup>7</sup> Relaxed definition ILO; Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews, for mid 1999 combined with PCBS data (PCBS for mid 1999 based upon Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 19" in which 50% of 'unemployed ever worked' has been shifted to 'employed' in line with the PCBS/UNSCO/World Bank reported increase of employment rate)

<sup>8</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 18

<sup>9</sup> Not community specific, based upon rural area in Governorate which is representative; Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 52, part "Both Sexes in Rural Areas"

	2. Education/Health	6.1%
	3. Other	1.7%
<u>Natural Resources</u>	pm (virtually none)	

<u>Facilities And Infrastructure</u> <sup>10</sup> :	Mid 1999	Early 2002
<u>Water supply network connections</u> # <sup>11</sup>	NA	6271
Water supply network connections %	0%	58%
<u>Waste water systems</u>	percolation pits	percolation pits
Sewage connections #	0	0
Sewage connections %	0%	0%
<u>Solid waste scheme</u> #	0	0
Solid waste scheme coverage %	0%	0%
<u>Streets</u> in residential area LM	131,100 mtr	132,400 mtr
Of these: paved streets LM	59,500 mtr	81,554 mtr
Of these: paved streets %	45%	62%
<u>Roads</u> in agricultural area	53,500 mtr	53,500 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season LM	0 mtr	0 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season %	0%	0%
<u>Electricity connections</u> # <sup>12</sup>	9,161	9,161
Electricity connections %	85%	85%
<u>Telephone connections</u> #	2502	2567
Telephone connections %	23%	24%
<u>Pre-liminary schools</u> #	9	9
Elementary schools	12	12
Secondary schools	4	5
Schools total #	25	26
Schools male #	12	12
Schools female #	13	14
Kindergartens/pre-schools total #	34	34
Kindergartens/pre-schools governmental #	3	3
Kindergartens/pre-schools NGO #	7	7
Kindergartens/pre-schools private #	24	24
Libraries #	1	2
Universities #	0	1
Training facilities #	5	5
<u>Health Clinics</u> total #	21	21
Health Clinics governmental #	7	7
Health Clinics benevolent #	7	7
Health Clinics private #	7	7
Hospitals #	5	5
Pharmacies	5	5
<u>Youth facility constructions</u> #	NA	NA

<sup>10</sup> Source: baseline survey CHF and partner NGOs, and public databases like PCBS, MoLG, municipalities; data and quantities will be checked/updated again in March-June 2002;

<sup>11</sup> If desired: also available the length per diameter and per UPVC/steel of the total of 28,000 meter pipe

<sup>12</sup> Of the 10,000 meter line, about 5,000 meter (25%) is high tension, and 15,000 (75%) is low tension

Youth facility fields/playgrounds #	NA	NA
Women facility	NA	NA
Cultural center	NA	NA
Community Representative space	NA	NA

#### **Community Based Organizations In The Village:**

CHF's CSP Village Implementation Team	0	0
Partner NGOs In Community	11	16
Non-Partner NGOs In Community	17	19
Total	28	40

#### **Partners:**

#### **Non-Partners:**

#### **NGOs/ PVOS Active In The Community:**

NGOs Based In Community (see above)	28	40
CHF As PVO From Outside The Area	0	0
NGOs From Other Areas (see hereunder)	2	2

Five NGO Partners: Development Civic Forum (DCF), Culture & Free Thoughts Association (CFTA), Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC), Society for the Physically Handicapped (SPH), and Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG),

#### **USAID Funding Source, Amount And Duration:**

CSP program	CRSP
Period	3 years: October 1999 – September 2002
Budget <sup>13</sup>	\$675,000

#### **USAID PVOs And Local NGO Partners:**

CHF works in the USAID funded CSP by its 'Cluster Model'.

CHF established a Local Community Network (called 'Village Implementation Team' – VIT) and has integrated this in a Cluster Committee (also CHF established).

Besides these newly formed Committees, CHF works in this Community with three locally based NGOs and with eight NGOs from outside the community, as indicated above.

#### **USAID-Funded Interventions In Village      Period      USAID Value<sup>14</sup>      Project Value<sup>15</sup>**

<sup>13</sup> The USAID budget for this community is estimated at 10% of the award, based upon population and area size, and includes both investment and management costs

<sup>14</sup> USAID value includes the investment costs without CHF's management costs

<sup>15</sup> Project value includes 1. cost sharing by local population and organizations, and 2. 'USAID value'

1. Paving road / water supply	1999/2000	\$25,970	\$147,493
2. Paving roads	2000	\$84,837	\$256,072
3. Water network	2000	\$18,002	\$ 56,757
4. Open university equipment	2001	\$18,842	\$ 39,082
5. Enlarge university space ph.1	2001	\$16,478	\$ 76,478
6. Completion pre-school	2001	\$10,313	\$103,913
7. Paving roads	2001	\$165,775	\$549,111
8. Enlarge university space ph.2	2001	\$15,858	\$ 24,608
9. Training center	2001	\$11,237	\$ 56,317
10. 22.5% of cluster children forum	2001	\$2,792	\$ 5,218
11. 22.5% of cluster clean up awareness	2001	\$3,575	\$ 16,475
12. 22.5% of cluster train teacher drama	2001	\$665	\$ 2,752
13. 22.5% of cluster train teacher animation	2001	\$1,390	\$ 3,328
14. 22.5% of cluster agricultural ponds ph.1	2001	\$3,228	\$ 8,178
15. 22.5% of cluster women rights	2001	\$538	\$ 1,100
16. 22.5% of agriculture ponds ph.2	2001	\$3,271	\$ 9,415
17. 22.5% of cluster KG teachers	2001	\$1,155	\$ 2,231
18. 22.5% of cluster train councils in Participant governance	2001	\$1,187	\$ 1,672
19. Paving road	2002	\$21,437	\$ 76,487
20. Employment generated by above projects was 752.6 person months of labor.			
21. The community also partially benefits from 17 other completed Cluster projects; these are located in neighboring communities and target education, agriculture, youth and sports facilities, water and sanitation, road paving, health, training and capacity building.			

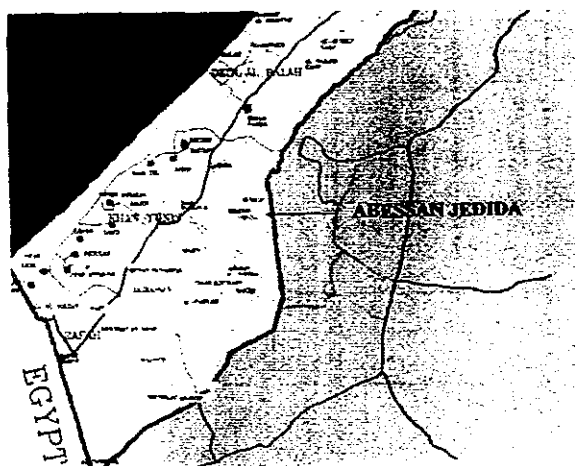
## Community Services Village Profile

### *Abessan Jedida*

**Location:**

District	Khan Younis Governorate
Proximity to	4 km East of Khan Younis City
Classification	Municipality C
Area size	4,889 dunum (1.9 square miles)

Map of the Southern  
Gaza Strip



<b>Population:</b>	<b>Dec. 1997<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Mid 1999 (survey)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Mid 2002<sup>2</sup></b>
Households	599	648	748
Family Size <sup>3</sup>	6.61	6.61	6.61
Population	3,962	4,283	4,948
Males <sup>4</sup> (51.41%)	2,063	2,230	2,544
Females <sup>4</sup> (48.59%)	1,924	2,053	2,404
Children 0-14 <sup>4</sup> (51%)	2,021	2,184	2,523

**Local Government Unit<sup>5</sup>:**

Type of unit                      Municipality C

Year of establishment            1996

Services provided by local authority

1. Administration, Permits/Licenses, Legal Affairs
2. Street cleansing

<sup>1</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 22

<sup>2</sup> Source: PCBS December 1999, "Small Area Population, 1997-2010, table 15.a

<sup>3</sup> Kept constant throughout projections

<sup>4</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 13; percentages kept constant throughout projections

<sup>5</sup> Source: Letter dated January 21, 2002, from Ministry of Local Governments

3. Primary collection of solid wastes
4. Maintenance of roads, sidewalks, public spaces
5. Governmental kindergarten
6. Youth club
7. Community leaders center

- Services provided by others
1. Solid waste collection/disposal (Joint Service Council)
  2. Water supply (PWA)
  3. Electricity (Ministry of Energy and Electricity Company)
  4. Education (Ministry of Education)
  5. Kindergartens / pre-schools (private sector)
  6. Preparations for sewage (still with MoPIC and MENA)
  7. Health clinics (Ministry of Health, NGO)

### Economic Background:

Village Income	pm (from occupancy and property taxes)	
Poverty rate <sup>6</sup>	mid 1999: 30%	early 2002: 80%
Unemployment rate <sup>7</sup>	mid 1999: 22%	early 2002: 70%

Educational Background <sup>8</sup> :	PhD/MSc	Diploma	Secondary	Lower	Illiterate	Total
Level of Education total (#)	8	172	442	1,602	278	2,502
Level of Education male (#)	6	118	205	835	92	1,256
Level of Education female (#)	2	54	237	767	186	1,246
Level of Education total (%)	0.3%	6.9%	17.7%	64.0%	11.1%	100%
Level of Education male (%)	0.5%	9.4%	16.3%	66.5%	7.3%	100%
Level of Education female (%)	0.2%	4.3%	19.0%	61.6%	14.9%	100%

### Economic Sectors<sup>9</sup>:

Labor	34.3%	1. Construction	19.8%
		2. Manufacturing	4.2%
		3. Whole sale, retail, hotels, transport	10.3%
Agriculture	34.4%	1. Agriculture	33.6%
		2. Fishing	0.8%
Services	31.3%	1. Public administration, financial services	23.5%
		2. Education/Health	6.1%
		3. Other	1.7%

<sup>6</sup> Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews; defined as 'a family of 7 needs NIS 1000 income per month' (based upon UNSCO and World Bank)

<sup>7</sup> Relaxed definition ILO; Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews, for mid 1999 combined with PCBS data (PCBS for mid 1999 based upon Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 19" in which 50% of 'unemployed ever worked' has been shifted to 'employed' in line with the PCBS/UNSCO/World Bank reported increase of employment rate)

<sup>8</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 18

<sup>9</sup> Not community specific, based upon rural area in Governorate which is representative; Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 52, part "Both Sexes in Rural Areas"

Natural Resources      pm (virtually none)

<u>Facilities and Infrastructure</u> <sup>10</sup> :	Mid 1999	Early 2002
<u>Water supply network</u> connections # <sup>11</sup>	600	700
<u>Water supply network</u> connections %	93%	94%
<u>Waste water systems</u>	percolation pits	percolation pits
Sewage connections #	0	0
Sewage connections %	0%	0%
<u>Solid waste</u> scheme #	648	748
Solid waste scheme coverage %	100%	100%
<u>Streets</u> in residential area LM	11,450 mtr	11,750 mtr
Of these: paved streets LM	1,950 mtr	3,510 mtr
Of these: paved streets %	17%	30%
<u>Roads</u> in agricultural area	8,000 mtr	8,000 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season LM	0 mtr	390 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season %	0%	5%
<u>Electricity</u> connections # <sup>12</sup>	600	700
Electricity connections %	93%	94%
<u>Telephone</u> connections #	75	140
Telephone connections %	12%	19%
Pre-liminary <u>schools</u> #	1	1
Elementary schools	1	1
Secondary schools	0	0
Schools total #	2	2
Schools male #	1	1
Schools female #	1	1
Kindergartens/pre-schools total #	4	4
Kindergartens/pre-schools governmental #	1	1
Kindergartens/pre-schools NGO #	0	0
Kindergartens/pre-schools private #	3	3
Libraries #	0	0
Universities #	0	0
Training facilities #	0	0
<u>Health Clinics</u> total #	2	2
Health Clinics governmental #	1	1
Health Clinics benevolent #	1	1
Health Clinics private #	0	0
Hospitals #	0	0
Pharmacies	0	0
<u>Youth facility</u> constructions #	0	1
Youth facility fields/playgrounds #	0	1
Women facility	0	0

<sup>10</sup> Source: baseline survey CHF and partner NGOs, and public databases like PCBS, MoLG, municipalities; data and quantities will be checked/updated again in March-June 2002;

<sup>11</sup> If desired: also available the length per diameter and per UPVC/steel of the total of 28,000 meter pipe

<sup>12</sup> Of the 20,000 meter line, about 5,000 meter (25%) is high tension, and 15,000 (75%) is low tension



Cultural center	0	0
Community Representative space	0	1

**Community Based Organizations In The Village:**

CHF's CSP Village Implementation Team	0	1
Partner NGOS In Community	2	4
Non-Partner NGOS In Community	3	2
Total	5	7

Partners: Developmental Civic Forum (DCF), Abessan Jedida Association for Village Development (AJAVD), Women Cultural Center (WCC), and Agricultural Work Committees Union (AWCU);

Non-Partners: Agricultural Committee Union (ACU) and El Nour.

**NGOS/ PVOS Active In The Community:**

NGOS Based In Community (see above)	5	7
CHF As PVO From Outside The Area	0	1
NGOs From Other Areas (see hereunder)	0	4

Four NGO Partners: Culture & Free Thoughts Association (CFTA), Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC), Society for the Physically Handicapped (SPH), and Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG).

**USAID Funding Source, Amount And Duration:**

CSP program	CRSP
Period	3 years: October 1999 – September 2002
Budget <sup>13</sup>	\$300,000

**USAID PVOS And Local NGO Partners:**

CHF works in the USAID funded CSP by its 'Cluster Model'. CHF established a Local Community Network (called 'Village Implementation Team' – VIT) and has integrated this in a Cluster Committee (also CHF established). Besides these newly formed Committees, CHF works in this community with five locally based NGOs and with eight NGOs from outside the community, as indicated above.

<sup>13</sup> The USAID budget for this community is estimated at 10% of the award, based upon population and area size, and includes both investment and management costs

USAID-Funded Interventions In Village <sup>14</sup>	Period	USAID Value <sup>15</sup>	Project Value <sup>16</sup>
1. Paving road / school access	1999/2000	\$20,125	\$ 81,101
2. Paving road / school access	2000	\$30,177	\$103,792
3. Rehabilitation community leaders center	2000	\$ 4,575	\$ 18,673
4. Rehabilitation school / youth club	2000/2001	\$22,791	\$104,391
5. 10% of Cluster municipality training	2000/2001	\$ 528	\$ 743
6. Paving road Abu Asfour	2001	\$24,088	\$180,158
7. Construction agricultural road	2001	\$11,092	\$ 33,342
8. 10% of Cluster children forum	2001	\$ 1,241	\$ 2,319
9. 10% of Cluster clean-up/awareness	2001	\$ 1,589	\$ 7,322
10. 10% of Cluster train teacher drama	2001	\$ 296	\$ 1,223
11. 10% of Cluster train teacher animation	2001	\$ 618	\$ 1,479
12. 10% of Cluster agricultural ponds ph.1	2001	\$ 1,435	\$ 3,635
13. 10% of Cluster women rights	2001	\$ 239	\$ 489
14. 10% of Cluster agricultural ponds ph.2	2001	\$ 1,454	\$ 4,184
15. 10% of Cluster train kinderg. teachers	2001	\$ 513	\$ 991
16. Employment generated in 1999/2001 by above projects was 233.4 person months of labor.			
17. The community also partially benefits from 17 other completed Cluster projects; these are located in neighboring communities and target education, agriculture, youth and sports facilities, water and sanitation, road paving, health, training and capacity building.			

<sup>14</sup> For Cluster projects an estimated 10% is related to the population of Abessan Jedida

<sup>15</sup> USAID value includes the investment costs without CHF's management costs

<sup>16</sup> Project value includes 1. cost sharing by local population and organizations, and 2. 'USAID value'

## Community Services Village Profile

### *Abessan Kabira*

**Location:**

District

Proximity to

Classification

Area size

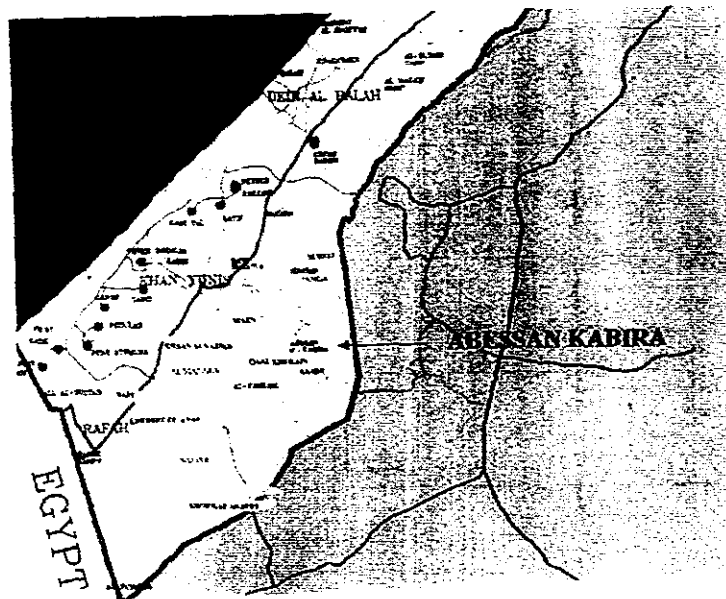
Khan Younis Governorate

4 km East of Khan Younis City

Municipality C

12,294 dunums (4.9 square miles)

Map of the Southern  
Gaza Strip



<b>Population:</b>	<b>Dec. 1997<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Mid 1999 (survey)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Mid 2002<sup>2</sup></b>
Households	2,028	2,194	2,505
Family size <sup>3</sup>	6.59	6.59	6.59
Population	13,365	14,460	16,706
Males <sup>4</sup> (50.67%)	6,772	7,327	8,465
Females <sup>4</sup> (49.33%)	6,593	7,133	8,241
Children 0-14 <sup>4</sup> (46%)	6,177	6,652	7,685

**Local Government Unit<sup>5</sup>:**

Type of unit                      Municipality C

Year of establishment              1996

<sup>1</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 22

<sup>2</sup> Source: PCBS December 1999, "Small Area Population, 1997-2010, table 15.a

<sup>3</sup> Kept constant throughout projections

<sup>4</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 13; percentages kept constant for projections

<sup>5</sup> Source: Letter dated January 21, 2002, from Ministry of Local Governments

#### Services provided by local authority

1. Administration, permits/licenses, legal affairs
2. Street cleansing
3. Maintenance of roads, sidewalks and public spaces
4. Governmental Kindergarten
5. Library

#### Services provided by others

1. Solid waste management (Joint Service Council)
2. Water supply (PWA)
3. Electricity (Ministry of Energy, Electricity company)
4. Education (Ministry of Education)
5. Kindergartens / pre-school (Private sector)
6. Hospitals (Palestinian Medical Services)
7. Clinics (Ministry of Health, NGO's)

#### Economic Background:

<u>Village Income</u>	pm (from occupancy and property taxes)	
Poverty rate <sup>6</sup>	mid 1999: 30%	early 2002: 80%
Unemployment rate <sup>7</sup>	mid 1999: 24%	early 2002: 70%

<u>Educational Background<sup>8</sup>:</u>	PhD/MSc	Diploma	Secondary	Lower	Illiterate	Total
Level of Education total (#)	26	921	1,673	5,201	1,161	8,982
Level of Education male (#)	23	654	856	2,585	393	4,511
Level of Education female (#)	3	267	817	2,616	768	4,471
Level of Education total (%)	0.3%	10.3%	18.6%	57.9%	12.9%	100%
Level of Education male (%)	0.5%	14.5%	19.0%	57.3%	8.7%	100%
Level of Education female (%)	0.1%	6.0%	18.3%	58.5%	17.2%	100%

#### Economic Sectors<sup>9</sup>:

Labor	34.3%	1. Construction	19.8%
		2. Manufacturing	4.2%
		3. Whole sale, retail, hotels, transport	10.3%
Agriculture	34.4%	1. Agriculture	33.6%
		2. Fishing	0.8%

<sup>6</sup> Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews; defined as 'a family of 7 needs NIS 1000 income per month' (based upon UNSCO and World Bank)

<sup>7</sup> Relaxed definition ILO; Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews, for mid 1999 combined with PCBS data (PCBS for mid 1999 based upon Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 19" in which 50% of 'unemployed ever worked' has been shifted to 'employed' in line with the PCBS/UNSCO/World Bank reported increase of employment rate)

<sup>8</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 18

<sup>9</sup> Not community specific, based upon rural area in Governorate which is representative; Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 52, part "Both Sexes in Rural Areas"

Services	31.3%	1. Public administration, financial services	23.5%
		2. Education/Health	6.1%
		3. Other	1.7%

Natural Resources pm (virtually none)

<u>Facilities And Infrastructure</u> <sup>10</sup> :	<u>Mid 1999</u>	<u>Early 2002</u>
<u>Water supply network connections</u> # <sup>11</sup>	0	2420
<u>Water supply network connections</u> %	0%	97%
<u>Waste water systems</u>	percolation pits	percolation pits
<u>Sewage connections</u> #	0	0
<u>Sewage connections</u> %	0%	0%
<u>Solid waste scheme</u> #	0	0
<u>Solid waste scheme coverage</u> %	0%	0%
<u>Streets in residential area</u> LM	46,000 mtr	46,000 mtr
Of these: paved streets LM	20,000 mtr	24,090 mtr
Of these: paved streets %	43%	52%
<u>Roads in agricultural area</u>	25,000 mtr	25,000 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season LM	0 mtr	0 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season %	0%	0%
<u>Electricity connections</u> # <sup>12</sup>	2,194	2,535
<u>Electricity connections</u> %	100%	100%
<u>Telephone connections</u> #	687	687
<u>Telephone connections</u> %	27%	27%
<u>Preliminary schools</u> #	1	1
<u>Elementary schools</u>	3	3
<u>Secondary schools</u>	2	2
<u>Schools total</u> #	6	6
<u>Schools male</u> #	3	3
<u>Schools female</u> #	3	3
<u>Kindergartens/pre-schools total</u> #	8	8
<u>Kindergartens/pre-schools governmental</u> #	1	1
<u>Kindergartens/pre-schools NGO</u> #	1	1
<u>Kindergartens/pre-schools private</u> #	6	6
<u>Libraries</u> #	1	2
<u>Universities</u> #	0	0
<u>Training facilities</u> #	0	0
<u>Health Clinics total</u> #	5	5
<u>Health Clinics governmental</u> #	1	1
<u>Health Clinics benevolent</u> #	2	2
<u>Health Clinics private</u> #	2	2

<sup>10</sup> Source: baseline survey CHF and partner NGOs, and public databases like PCBS, MoLG, municipalities; data and quantities will be checked/updated again in March-June 2002;

<sup>11</sup> If desired: also available the length per diameter and per UPVC/steel of the total of 28,000 meter pipe

<sup>12</sup> Of the 26,000 meter line, about 6,000 meter (23%) is high tension, and 20,000 (77%) is low tension

Hospitals #	1	1
Pharmacies	3	3
Youth facility constructions #	0	0
Youth facility fields/playgrounds #	0	0
Women facility	0	0
Cultural center	0	0
Community Representative space	0	0

**Community Based Organizations In The Village:**

CHF's CSP Village Implementation Team	0	1
Partner NGOs In Community	1	3
Non-Partner NGOs In Community	3	6
Total	4	10

Partners: Red Crescent (RC), Al Aqsa (Aqsa), Sindibad (SDB);

Non-Partners: Palestinian Rural Heritage Association (PRHA), Prisoners Association (Pass), Female Development Center (FDC), Khalil El Rahman Association (KRA), Al Shawaf (Sha), El Nour 2 (Nour)

**NGOs/ PVOs Active In The Community:**

NGOs Based In Community (see above)	4	10
CHF As PVO From Outside The Area	0	1
NGOs From Other Areas (see hereunder)	0	6

Six NGO Partners: Developmental Civic Forum (DCF), Culture & Free Thoughts Association (CFTA), Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC), Society for the Physically Handicapped (SPH), Al Huda Women Development Association (Huda), and Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG).

**USAID Funding Source, Amount And Duration:**

CSP program	CRSP
Period	3 years: October 1999 – September 2002
Budget <sup>13</sup>	\$675,000

**USAID PVOs And Local NGO Partners:**

CHF works in the USAID funded CSP by its 'Cluster Model'. CHF established a Local Community Network (called 'Village Implementation Team' VIT) and has integrated this in a Cluster Committee (also CHF established). Besides these newly formed Committees, CHF works in this Community with four locally based NGOs and with eleven NGOs from outside the community.

<sup>13</sup> The USAID budget for this community is estimated at 10% of the award, based upon population and area size, and includes both investment and management costs

<b>USAID-Funded Interventions In Village</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>USAID Value<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Project Value<sup>15</sup></b>
1. Traffic safety /school access	1999/2000	\$13,927	\$ 46,931
2. Playground + paving yard	1999/2000	\$19,379	\$ 59,229
3. Paving pedestrian road	1999/2000	\$13,998	\$ 47,371
4. Clinic equipment	1999/2000	\$11,300	\$ 23,000
5. Equipment fire brigade	1999/2000	\$ 796	\$ 1,246
6. Paving roads	2001	\$121,655	\$ 296,172
7. Sports field	2001	\$19,330	\$ 42,190
8. Water supply	2001	\$19,450	\$ 27,625
9. Pub. awareness, cleaning campaign	2001	\$1,238	\$ 4,538
10. Children book library	2001	\$9,530	\$ 26,680
11. 22.5% of cluster children forum	2001	\$2,792	\$ 5,218
12. 22.5% of cluster clean up awareness	2001	\$3,575	\$ 16,475
13. 22.5% of cluster train in partic. Gov.	2001	\$1,187	\$ 1,672
14. 22.5% of cluster agricultural ponds ph.1	2001	\$3,228	\$ 8,178
15. 22.5% of cluster women rights	2001	\$538	\$ 1,100
16. 22.5% of agriculture ponds ph.2	2001	\$3,271	\$ 9,415
17. 22.5% of cluster train KG teachers	2001	\$1,155	\$ 2,231
18. Expansion pre-school	2002	\$18,954	\$ 70,009
19. Paving road ½ WB	2002	\$27,993	\$ 109,303
20. 22.5% of cluster train teacher drama	2002	\$665	\$ 2,752
21. 22.5% of cluster train teacher animation	2002	\$1,390	\$ 3,328
22. Employment generated by above projects was 542.6 person months of labor.			
23. The community also partially benefits from 17 other completed Cluster projects; these are located in neighboring communities and target education, agriculture, youth and sports facilities, water and sanitation, road paving, health, training and capacity building.			

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<sup>15</sup> Project value includes 1. cost sharing by local population and organizations, and 2. 'USAID value'

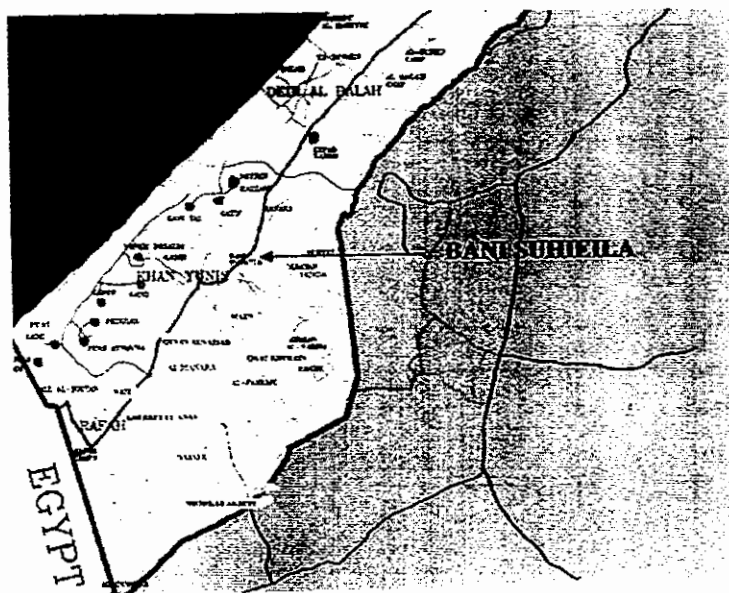
## Community Services Village Profile

### *Bani Suheila*

#### Location:

District Khan Younis Governorate  
Proximity to 2 km East of Khan Younis City  
Classification Municipality B  
Area size 6,089 dunums (2.4 square miles)

Map of the Southern  
Gaza Strip



<b>Population:</b>	<b>Dec. 1997<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Mid 1999 (survey)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Mid 2002<sup>2</sup></b>
Households	3,271	3,536	4,040
Family size <sup>3</sup>	7.04	7.04	7.04
Population	23,031	24,894	28,761
Males <sup>4</sup> (50.33%)	11,593	12,530	14,475
Females <sup>4</sup> (49.67%)	11,438	12,364	14,286
Children 0-14 <sup>4</sup> (51.2%)	11,792	12,745	14,726

<sup>1</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 22

<sup>2</sup> Source: PCBS December 1999, "Small Area Population, 1997-2010, table 15.a

<sup>3</sup> Kept constant throughout projections

<sup>4</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 13; percentages kept constant for projections



### Local Government Unit<sup>5</sup>:

Type of unit                      Municipality B  
Year of establishment        1996

#### Services provided by local authority

1. Administration, permits/licenses, legal affairs
2. Street cleansing and primary collection of solid wastes
3. Maintenance of roads, sidewalks, public spaces
4. Governmental kindergarten
5. Youth club
6. Community representative office

#### Services provided by others

1. Solid waste collection/disposal (Joint Service Council)
2. Water supply (PWA)
3. Electricity (Ministry of Energy and Electricity Company)
4. Education (Ministry of Education)
5. Kindergartens / pre-schools (private sector)
6. Preparations for sewage (still with MoPIC and MENA)
7. Health clinics (Ministry of Health, NGO)

### Economic Background:

Village Income                      pm (from occupancy and property taxes)  
Poverty rate<sup>6</sup>                      mid 1999: 40%                      early 2002: 80%  
Unemployment rate<sup>7</sup>              mid 1999: 35%                      early 2002: 70%

<u>Educational Background<sup>8</sup>:</u>	PhD/MSc	Diploma	Secondary	Lower	Illiterate	Total
Level of Education total (#)	39	746	2,292	9,538	1,731	14,346
Level of Education male (#)	37	519	1,109	4,856	653	7,174
Level of Education female (#)	2	227	1,183	4,682	1,078	7,172
Level of Education total (%)	0.3%	5.2%	16.0%	66.5%	12.1%	100%
Level of Education male (%)	0.5%	7.2%	15.5%	67.7%	9.1%	100%
Level of Education female (%)	0.0%	3.2%	16.5%	65.3%	15.0%	100%

<sup>5</sup> Source: Letter dated January 21, 2002, from Ministry of Local Governments

<sup>6</sup> Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews; defined as 'a family of 7 needs NIS 1000 income per month' (based upon UNSCO and World Bank)

<sup>7</sup> Relaxed definition ILO; Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews, for mid 1999 combined with PCBS data (PCBS for mid 1999 based upon Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 19" in which 50% of 'unemployed ever worked' has been shifted to 'employed' in line with the PCBS/UNSCO/World Bank reported increase of employment rate)

<sup>8</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 18

Economic Sectors<sup>9</sup>:

Labor	34.3%	1. Construction	19.8%
		2. Manufacturing	4.2%
		3. Whole sale, retail, hotels, transport	10.3%
Agriculture	34.4%	1. Agriculture	33.6%
		2. Fishing	0.8%
Services	31.3%	1. Public administration, financial services	23.5%
		2. Education/Health	6.1%
		3. Other	1.7%

Natural resources pm (virtually none)

Facilities And Infrastructure<sup>10</sup>:

	Mid 1999	Early 2002
Water supply network connections # <sup>11</sup>	0	700
Water supply network connections %	0%	94%
<u>Waste water systems</u>	percolation pits	percolation pits
Sewage connections #	0	0
Sewage connections %	0%	0%
<u>Solid waste scheme #</u>	0	0
Solid waste scheme coverage %	0%	100%
<u>Streets</u> in residential area LM	31,000 mtr	31,000 mtr
Of these: paved streets LM	15,500 mtr	22,350 mtr
Of these: paved streets %	50%	72%
<u>Roads</u> in agricultural area	6,000 mtr	6,000 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season LM	0 mtr	0 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season %	0%	0%
<u>Electricity</u> connections # <sup>12</sup>	3500	3500
Electricity connections %	87%	87%
<u>Telephone</u> connections #	800	800
Telephone connections %	20%	20%
Preliminary <u>schools</u> #	3	3
Elementary schools	5	5
Secondary schools	0	0
Schools total #	8	8
Schools male #	4	4
Schools female #	4	4
Kindergartens/pre-schools total #	12	12
Kindergartens/pre-schools governmental #	0	0
Kindergartens/pre-schools NGO #	2	2
Kindergartens/pre-schools private #	10	10

<sup>9</sup> Not community specific, based upon rural area in Governorate which is representative; Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 52, part "Both Sexes in Rural Areas"

<sup>10</sup> Source: baseline survey CHF and partner NGOs, and public databases like PCBS, MoLG, municipalities; data and quantities will be checked/updated again in March-June 2002;

<sup>11</sup> If desired: also available the length per diameter and per UPVC/steel of the total of 28,000 meter pipe

<sup>12</sup> Of the 24,000 meter line, about 7,000 meter (30%) is high tension, and 17,000 (70%) is low tension

### USAID PVOs And Local NGO Partners:

CHF works in the USAID funded CSP by its 'Cluster Model'.

CHF established a Local Community Network (called 'Village Implementation Team' – VIT) and has integrated this in a Cluster Committee (also CHF established).

Besides these newly formed Committees, CHF works in this Community five locally based NGOs and eleven NGOs from outside the community, as indicated above.

<u>USAID-Funded Interventions In Village</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>USAID Value<sup>14</sup></u>	<u>Project Value<sup>15</sup></u>
1. Paving inner roads / upgrading As-Sakial	2000	\$57,767	\$285,089
2. Paving roads	2001	\$132,569	\$382,701
3. Create computer facility	2000	\$4,252	\$ 12,217
4. Internet training	2000	\$500	\$ 1,700
5. System of cess-pit cleaning	2000	\$8,966	\$234,566
6. Playground school 2 shifts	2001	\$6,707	\$ 15,507
7. Train the trainers computer	2001	\$2,500	\$ 5,925
8. Train engineers	2001	\$1,000	\$ 3,540
9. Glass & ceramic making course	2001	\$512	\$ 2,612
10. Train unemployed basic computer	2001	\$4,092	\$ 8,587
11. Food preservation	2001	\$2200	\$ 12,251
12. Complete community rep. Office	2001	\$10,112	\$ 38,012
13. Pre-school playground	2001	\$7,685	\$ 30,312
14. Sport field facility	2001	\$20,247	\$295,481
15. Pub. awareness cleaning	2001	\$1,332	\$ 5,732
16. Water network pump	2001	\$45,143	\$108,379
17. 30% of cluster children forum	2001	\$3,723	\$ 6,957
18. 30% of cluster clean up awareness	2001	\$4,767	\$ 21,966
19. 30% of cluster train teacher drama	2001	\$887	\$ 3,670
20. 30% of cluster train teacher animation	2001	\$1,853	\$ 4,438
21. 30% of cluster agricultural ponds ph.1	2001	\$4,304	\$ 10,904
22. 30% of cluster women rights	2001	\$717	\$ 1,467
23. 30% of agriculture ponds ph.2	2001	\$4,362	\$ 12,553
24. 30% of cluster KG teachers	2001	\$1,540	\$ 2,974
25. 30% of cluster train councils in partic.gov.	2001	\$1,583	\$ 2,229
26. Construction 6 classrooms	2002	\$46,738	\$122,400
27. Employment generated in by above projects was 797.3 person months of labor.			
28. The community also partially benefits from 17 other completed Cluster projects; these are located in neighboring communities and target education, agriculture, youth and sports facilities, water and sanitation, road paving, health, training and capacity building.			

<sup>14</sup> USAID value includes the investment costs without CHF's management costs

<sup>15</sup> Project value includes 1. cost sharing by local population and organizations, and 2. 'USAID value'

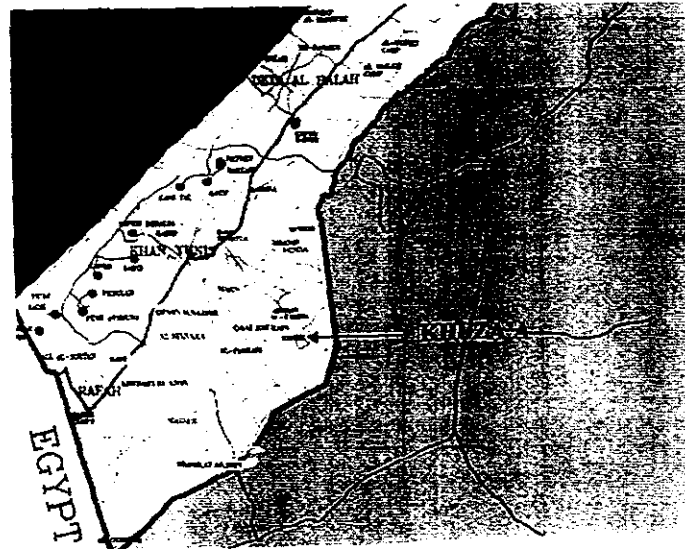
## Community Services Village Profile

### *Khuza'a*

#### Location:

District Khan Younis Governorate  
Proximity to 6 km East of Khan Younis City  
Classification Municipality C  
Area size 5,862 dunums (2.3 square miles)

Map of the Southern  
Gaza Strip



<b>Population:</b>	<b>Dec. 1997<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Mid 1999 (survey)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Mid 2002<sup>2</sup></b>
Households	1,007	1,089	1,258
Family size <sup>3</sup>	6.74	6.74	6.74
Population	6,792	7,341	8,482
Males <sup>4</sup> (50.62%)	3,407	3,716	4,294
Females <sup>4</sup> (49.38%)	3,385	3,625	4,188
Children 0-14 <sup>4</sup> (47%)	3,199	3,450	3,987

#### Local Government Unit<sup>5</sup>:

Type of unit Municipality C  
  
Year of establishment 1996

<sup>1</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 22

<sup>2</sup> Source: PCBS December 1999, "Small Area Population, 1997-2010, table 15.a

<sup>3</sup> Kept constant throughout projections

<sup>4</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 13; percentages kept constant for projections

<sup>5</sup> Source: Letter dated January 21, 2002, from Ministry of Local Governments

#### Services provided by local authority

1. Administration, permits/licenses, legal affairs
2. Street cleansing and primary collection of solid wastes
3. Maintenance of roads, sidewalks, public spaces
4. Municipal kindergarten

#### Services provided by others

1. Solid waste collection/disposal (Joint Service Council)
2. Water supply (PWA)
3. Electricity (Ministry of Energy and Electricity Company)
4. Education (Ministry of Education)
5. Kindergartens / pre-schools (private sector)
6. Preparations for sewage (still with MoPIC and MENA)
7. Health clinics (Ministry of Health, NGO)

#### Economic Background:

##### Village Income

pm (from occupancy and property taxes)

##### Poverty rate<sup>6</sup>

mid 1999: 40%      early 2002: 80%

##### Unemployment rate<sup>7</sup>

mid 1999: 34%      early 2002: 70%

##### Educational Background<sup>8</sup>:

	PhD/MSc	Diploma	Secondary	Lower	Illiterate	Total
Level of Education total (#)	7	287	702	2,923	596	4,515
Level of Education male (#)	7	218	376	1,437	195	2,233
Level of Education female (#)	0	69	326	1,486	401	2,282
Level of Education total (%)	0.2%	6.4%	15.5%	64.7%	13.2%	100%
Level of Education male (%)	0.3%	9.8%	16.8%	64.4%	8.7%	100%
Level of Education female (%)	0.0%	3.0%	14.3%	65.1%	17.6%	100%

##### Economic Sectors<sup>9</sup>:

Labor	34.3%	1. Construction	19.8%
		2. Manufacturing	4.2%
		3. Whole sale, retail, hotels, transport	10.3%
Agriculture	34.4%	1. Agriculture	33.6%
		2. Fishing	0.8%
Services	31.3%	1. Public administration, financial services	23.5%
		2. Education/Health	6.1%
		3. Other	1.7%

<sup>6</sup> Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews; defined as 'a family of 7 needs NIS 1000 income per month' (based upon UNSCO and World Bank)

<sup>7</sup> Relaxed definition ILO; Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews, for mid 1999 combined with PCBS data (PCBS for mid 1999 based upon Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 19" in which 50% of 'unemployed ever worked' has been shifted to 'employed' in line with the PCBS/UNSCO/World Bank reported increase of employment rate)

<sup>8</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 18

<sup>9</sup> Not community specific, based upon rural area in Governorate which is representative; Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 52, part "Both Sexes in Rural Areas"

Natural resources

pm (virtually none)

<u>Facilities And Infrastructure</u> <sup>10</sup> :	Mid 1999	Early 2002
<u>Water supply network</u> connections # <sup>11</sup>	0	1200
<u>Water supply network</u> connections %	0%	96%
<u>Waste water systems</u>	percolation pits	percolation pits
Sewage connections #	0	0
Sewage connections %	0%	0%
<u>Solid waste scheme</u> #	0	0
Solid waste scheme coverage %	0%	0%
<u>Streets</u> in residential area LM	13,300 mtr	14,300 mtr
Of these: paved streets LM	7,700 mtr	9,574 mtr
Of these: paved streets %	58%	67%
<u>Roads</u> in agricultural area	6,500 mtr	6,500 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season LM	0 mtr	0 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season %	0%	0%
<u>Electricity</u> connections #	1067	1067
Electricity connections %	86%	84%
<u>Telephone</u> connections #	400	400
Telephone connections %	32%	32%
<u>Preliminary schools</u> #	1	1
Elementary schools	0	0
Secondary schools	0	1
Schools total #	1	2
Schools male #	0	0
Schools female #	1	2
Kindergartens/pre-schools total #	4	4
Kindergartens/pre-schools governmental #	1	1
Kindergartens/pre-schools NGO #	1	1
Kindergartens/pre-schools private #	2	2
Libraries #	0	0
Universities #	0	0
Training facilities #	0	0
<u>Health Clinics</u> total #	4	4
Health Clinics governmental #	1	1
Health Clinics benevolent #	2	2
Health Clinics private #	1	1
Hospitals #	0	0
Pharmacies	1	1
<u>Youth facility</u> constructions #	0	0
Youth facility fields/playgrounds #	0	0
Women facility	0	0

<sup>10</sup> Source: baseline survey CHF and partner NGOs, and public databases like PCBS, MoLG, municipalities; data and quantities will be checked/updated again in March-June 2002;

<sup>11</sup> If desired: also available the length per diameter and per UPVC/steel of the total of 28,000 meter pipe

Cultural center	0	0
Community Representative space	0	0

**Community Based Organizations In The Village:**

CHF's CSP Village Implementation Team	0	1
Partner NGOs In Community	2	3
Non-Partner NGOs in Community	2	2
Total	4	6

Partners: Khuza'a Agricultural Permaculture Center (PERMA), Benevolent Social Services (BSSA), Center of Socio-Development (CSDA);

Non-Partners: Al Shawaf Benevolent Clinic, Khuza'a Agricultural Association.

**NGOs/ PVOs Active In The Community:**

NGOs Based In Community (see above)	4	6
CHF As PVO From Outside The Area	0	1
NGOs From Other Areas (see hereunder)	0	5

Five NGO Partners: Development Civic Forum (DCF), Culture & Free Thoughts Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC), Society for the Physically Handicapped (SPH), and Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG).

**USAID Funding Source, Amount And Duration:**

CSP program	CRSP
Period	3 years: October 1999 – September 2002
Budget <sup>12</sup>	\$450,000

**USAID PVOs And Local NGO Partners:**

CHF works in the USAID funded CSP by its 'Cluster Model'.

CHF established a Local Community Network (called 'Village Implementation Team' – VIT) and has integrated this in a Cluster Committee (also CHF established).

Besides these newly formed Committees, CHF works in this Community with four locally based NGOs and seven NGOs from outside the community, as indicated above.

<u>USAID-Funded Interventions In Village</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>USAID Value<sup>13</sup></u>	<u>Project Value<sup>14</sup></u>
1. Tree planting	1999/2000	\$7,571	\$ 34,621
2. Paving Al-Kubra ph.1	2000	\$22,689	\$ 93,037
3. Paving roads	2001	\$107,985	\$277,972
4. Construction of school	2001	\$45,737	\$482,318
5. Water network	2001	\$31,637	\$ 49,045
6. 15% of cluster children forum	2001	\$1,862	\$ 3,479
7. 15% of cluster clean up awareness	2001	\$2,384	\$ 10,983

<sup>12</sup> The USAID budget for this community is estimated at 10% of the award, based upon population and area size, and includes both investment and management costs

<sup>13</sup> USAID value includes the investment costs without CHF's management costs

<sup>14</sup> Project value includes 1. cost sharing by local population and organizations, and 2. 'USAID value'

- |   |      |         |          |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| 8. 15% of cluster train teacher drama   | 2001 | \$444   | \$ 1,835 |
| 9. 15% of cluster train teacher animation   | 2001 | \$927   | \$ 2,219 |
| 10. 15% of cluster agricultural ponds ph.1  | 2001 | \$2,152 | \$ 5,452 |
| 11. 15% of cluster women rights   | 2001 | \$359   | \$ 734   |
| 12. 15% of agriculture ponds ph.2   | 2001 | \$2,181 | \$ 6,276 |
| 13. 15% of cluster KG teachers  | 2001 | \$770   | \$ 1,487 |
| 14. 15% of cluster train councils in partic.gov.  | 2001 | \$792   | \$ 1,115 |
| 15. Employment generated for above projects was 446.9 person months of labor  |      |         |          |
| 16. The community also partially benefits from 17 other completed Cluster projects; these are located in neighboring communities and target education, agriculture, youth and sports facilities, water and sanitation, road paving, health, training and capacity building. |      |         |          |



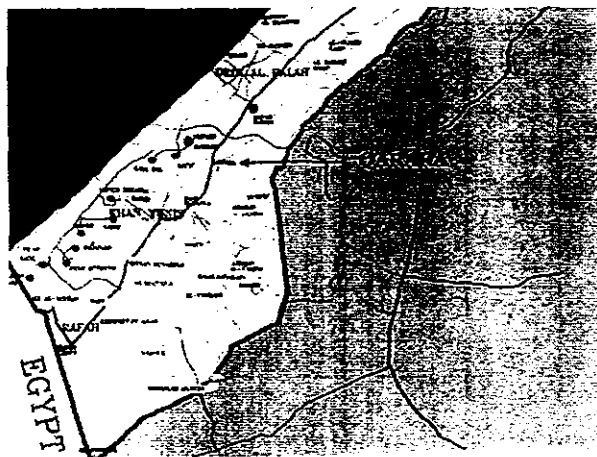
## Community Services Village Profile

### *Qarara*

#### **Location:**

District Khan Younis Governorate  
 Proximity to 4 km North East of Khan Younis City  
 Classification Municipality C  
 Area size 8,982 dunums (3.5 square miles)

Map of the Southern  
Gaza Strip



<b>Population:</b>	<b>Dec. 1997<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Mid 1999 (survey)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Mid 2002<sup>2</sup></b>
Households	1742	1,890	2,183
Family size <sup>3</sup>	6.8	6.8	6.8
Population	11,889	12,851	14,847
Males <sup>4</sup> (50.83%)	6,042	6,532	7,547
Females <sup>4</sup> (49.17%)	5,847	6,319	7,300
Children 0-14 <sup>4</sup> (48%)	5,711	6,168	7,125

#### **Local Government Unit<sup>5</sup>:**

Type of unit Municipality C

Year of establishment 1996

Services provided by local authority

1. Administration, permits/licenses, legal Affairs
2. Street cleansing and primary collection of solid wastes

<sup>1</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 22

<sup>2</sup> Source: PCBS December 1999, "Small Area Population, 1997-2010, table 15.a

<sup>3</sup> Kept constant throughout projections

<sup>4</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 13; percentages kept constant throughout projections

<sup>5</sup> Source: Letter dated January 21, 2002, from Ministry of Local Governments

3. Maintenance of roads, sidewalks, public spaces
4. Training center

- Services provided by others
1. Solid waste collection/disposal (Joint Service Council)
  2. Water supply (PWA)
  3. Electricity (Ministry of Energy and Electricity Company)
  4. Education (Ministry of Education)
  5. Kindergartens / pre-schools (private sector)
  6. Preparations for sewage (still with MoPIC and MENA)
  7. Health clinics (Ministry of Health, NGO)

### Economic Background:

<u>Village Income</u>	pm (from occupancy and property taxes)	
Poverty rate <sup>6</sup>	mid 1999: 40%	early 2002: 80%
Unemployment rate <sup>7</sup>	mid 1999: 31%	early 2002: 70%

<u>Educational Background<sup>8</sup>:</u>	PhD/MSc	Diploma	Secondary	Lower	Illiterate	Total
Level of Education total (#)	20	566	1,360	4,861	897	7,704
Level of Education male (#)	19	369	677	2,555	280	3,900
Level of Education female (#)	1	197	683	2,306	617	3,804
Level of Education total (%)	0.3%	7.3%	17.7%	63.1%	11.6%	100%
Level of Education male (%)	0.5%	9.5%	17.4%	65.5%	7.2%	100%
Level of Education female (%)	0.0%	5.2%	18.0%	60.6%	16.2%	100%

### Economic Sectors<sup>9</sup>:

Labor	34.3%	1. Construction	19.8%
		2. Manufacturing	4.2%
		3. Whole sale, retail, hotels, transport	10.3%
Agriculture	34.4%	1. Agriculture	33.6%
		2. Fishing	0.8%
Services	31.3%	1. Public administration, financial services	23.5%
		2. Education/Health	6.1%
		3. Other	1.7%

Natural Resources pm (virtually none)

<sup>6</sup> Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews; defined as 'a family of 7 needs NIS 1000 income per month' (based upon UNSCO and World Bank)

<sup>7</sup> Relaxed definition ILO; Source: Surveyed estimate based upon interviews, for mid 1999 combined with PCBS data (PCBS for mid 1999 based upon Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 19" in which 50% of 'unemployed ever worked' has been shifted to 'employed' in line with the PCBS/UNSCO/World Bank reported increase of employment rate)

<sup>8</sup> Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 18

<sup>9</sup> Not community specific, based upon rural area in Governorate which is representative; Source: PCBS Census December 1997, "Population report 019 Final Results First Part for Khan Younis Governorate", table 52, part "Both Sexes in Rural Areas"

Facilities And Infrastructure <sup>10</sup> :	Mid 1999	Early 2002
Water supply network connections # <sup>11</sup>	0	1251
Water supply network connections %	0%	51%
<u>Waste water systems</u>	percolation pits	percolation pits
Sewage connections #	0	0
Sewage connections %	0%	0%
<u>Solid waste scheme #</u>	0	0
Solid waste scheme coverage %	0%	0%
<u>Streets</u> in residential area LM	29,350 mtr	29,350 mtr
Of these: paved streets LM	14,350 mtr	22,030 mtr
Of these: paved streets %	49%	75%
<u>Roads</u> in agricultural area	8,000 mtr	8,000 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season LM	0 mtr	0 mtr
Of these: accessible in rainy season %	0%	0%
<u>Electricity connections #</u> <sup>12</sup>	1,800	1800
Electricity connections %	73%	73%
<u>Telephone connections #</u>	540	540
Telephone connections %	29%	22%
Pre-liminary <u>schools #</u>	3	3
Elementary schools	3	3
Secondary schools	2	2
Schools total #	8	8
Schools male #	4	4
Schools female #	4	4
Kindergartens/pre-schools total #	6	6
Kindergartens/pre-schools governmental #	0	0
Kindergartens/pre-schools NGO #	3	3
Kindergartens/pre-schools private #	3	3
Libraries #	0	0
Universities #	0	1
Training facilities #	0	0
<u>Health Clinics</u> total #	6	6
Health Clinics governmental #	2	2
Health Clinics benevolent #	0	0
Health Clinics private #	4	4
Hospitals #	0	0
Pharmacies	1	1
<u>Youth facility</u> constructions #	0	0
Youth facility fields/playgrounds #	0	0
Women facility	0	0
Cultural center	0	0
Community Representative space	0	0

<sup>10</sup> Source: baseline survey CHF and partner NGOs, and public databases like PCBS, MoLG, municipalities; data and quantities will be checked/updated again in March-June 2002;

<sup>11</sup> If desired: also available the length per diameter and per UPVC/steel of the total of 28,000 meter pipe

<sup>12</sup> Of the 10,000 meter line, about 5,000 meter (25%) is high tension, and 15,000 (75%) is low tension

**Community Based Organizations In The Village:**

CHF's CSP Village Implementation Team	0	1
Partner NGOs In Community	2	2
Non-Partner NGOs In Community	4	4
Total	6	7

Partners: Qarara Development association (QDA), Al Quds Open University (QOU);

Non-Partners: Qarara Agricultural Development Association, Khan Younis Agricultural Cooperation Association, and Village Work Center.

**NGOS/ PVOS Active In The Community:**

NGOs Based In Community (see above)	6	7
CHF As PVO From Outside The Area	0	1
NGOs From Other Areas (see hereunder)	0	5

Five NGO Partners: Development Civic Forum (DCF), Culture & Free Thoughts Association (CFTA), Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC), Society for the Physically Handicapped (SPH), and Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG),

**USAID Funding Source, Amount And Duration:**

CSP program	CRSP
Period	3 years: October 1999 – September 2002
Budget <sup>13</sup>	\$675,000

**USAID PVOs And Local NGO Partners:**

CHF works in the USAID funded CSP by its 'Cluster Model'.

CHF established a Local Community Network (called 'Village Implementation Team' – VIT) and has integrated this in a Cluster Committee (also CHF established).

Besides these newly formed Committees, CHF works in this Community with three locally based NGOs and with eight NGOs from outside the community, as indicated above.

USAID-Funded Interventions In Village	Period	USAID Value <sup>14</sup>	Project Value <sup>15</sup>
1. Paving road / water supply	1999/2000	\$25,970	\$147,493
2. Paving roads	2000	\$84,837	\$256,072
3. Water network	2000	\$18,002	\$ 56,757
4. Open university equipment	2001	\$18,842	\$ 39,082
5. Enlarge university space ph.1	2001	\$16,478	\$ 76,478
6. Completion pre-school	2001	\$10,313	\$103,913
7. Paving roads	2001	\$165,775	\$549,111

<sup>13</sup> The USAID budget for this community is estimated at 10% of the award, based upon population and area size, and includes both investment and management costs

<sup>14</sup> USAID value includes the investment costs without CHF's management costs

<sup>15</sup> Project value includes 1. cost sharing by local population and organizations, and 2. 'USAID value'

8. Enlarge university space ph.2	2001	\$15,858	\$ 24,608
9. Training center	2001	\$11,237	\$ 56,317
10. 22.5% of cluster children forum	2001	\$2,792	\$ 5,218
11. 22.5% of cluster clean up awareness	2001	\$3,575	\$ 16,475
12. 22.5% of cluster train teacher drama	2001	\$665	\$ 2,752
13. 22.5% of cluster train teacher animation	2001	\$1,390	\$ 3,328
14. 22.5% of cluster agricultural ponds ph.1	2001	\$3,228	\$ 8,178
15. 22.5% of cluster women rights	2001	\$538	\$ 1,100
16. 22.5% of agriculture ponds ph.2	2001	\$3,271	\$ 9,415
17. 22.5% of cluster KG teachers	2001	\$1,155	\$ 2,231
18. 22.5% of cluster train councils in Participant governance	2001	\$1,187	\$ 1,672
19. Paving road	2002	\$21,437	\$ 76,487
20. Employment generated by above projects was 752.6 person months of labor.			
21. The community also partially benefits from 17 other completed Cluster projects; these are located in neighboring communities and target education, agriculture, youth and sports facilities, water and sanitation, road paving, health, training and capacity building.			

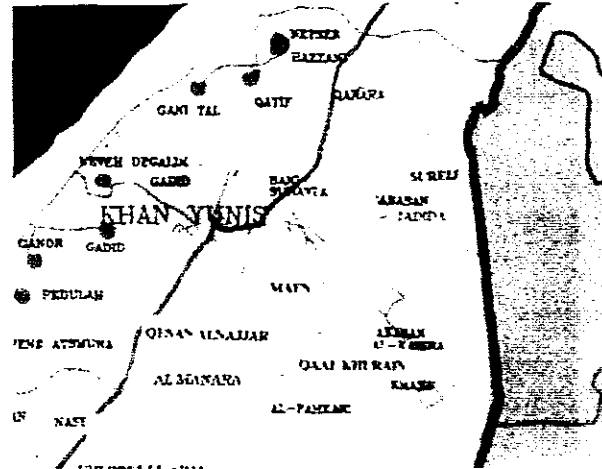
## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village Profile for -  
Region -  
Cluster -

CRSP Cluster Wide  
PALESTINE  
CRSP Khan Younis

### Village Information:

Population:	74,977
Altitude:	90 Mtrs
Number of Basic Schools:	21
Number of Secondary Schools:	4
Number of Hospitals:	1
Number of Dispensaries:	9
Nearest School:	N/A
Nearest Hospital:	N/A



### Village Description:

CHF began implementing the Community Services Program in the CRSP Cluster in September of 1999. The CRSP Cluster is comprised of five villages - Abessan Jedida, Abessan Kabira, Bani Suheila, Khuza'a and Qarara, all in the Khan Younis Governorate. The Cluster covers 15 square miles. The population of this region is the one of poorest in the Palestinian Territories with over 80% living under the poverty line. The main source of income was labor in Israel, Khan Younis, and Gaza City. Since September 2000, many laborers have lost work due to lack of work permits and travel difficulties. Farming, which was a secondary source of income for many families, is now the main source of support. The average family size is 6.8 people. There are 10,990 households in the cluster. Most families live on less than \$240 a month. Paved roads, educational facilities, water connections, sewage, computer training, and health services are all pressing needs in the CRSP Cluster. CHF works with 15 NGOs from the Cluster and 5 outside to implement projects. To date, 86 projects have been completed, with a total value of \$5,633,370 of which \$1,494,915 has been invested by USAID. Twenty-nine of the projects were implemented to benefit the entire Cluster population. CHF and the population of the CRSP Cluster invested or raised \$2.7 for every \$1 spent by USAID. Twenty-nine of the projects aimed at the entire cluster or at combinations of 3-4 communities, the total value was \$ 977,877, to which USAID contributed \$ 279,767 (or 18.7% of USAID's investments) while the community matched 250%. These projects brought 615 months of labor or 51 person years of employment.

## CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Traffic Safety for Youth  
**Project code:** 00-06-01

**Problem:** The three Abessan Kabira schools are located on busy streets, the site of many car accidents, an average of 25 car accidents are reported yearly. There were no fences separating the street from the sidewalk despite the fact that before and after school hours students would congregate on or near the street.

**Solution:** Fences and sidewalks were installed around the school and neighboring homes.

**Impact:** Increased safety for pedestrians, particularly the over 5,000 students who attend school in Abessan Kabira.

**Beneficiaries:** 75 Indirect: 5,100

**Baseline:** The roads were paved but did not have sidewalk or safety fences.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 21/03/2000

**Start date:** 27/03/2000

**End date-target:** 31/08/2000

**End date-realized:** 15/08/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 13,927.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$2,500.00	\$8,105.00
	Land value		\$22,400.00
	Local Municipality		
	Local NGO		

**Remarks:** LT-5

**Participants:** 4 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum  
School Administration  
Neighborhood Committee

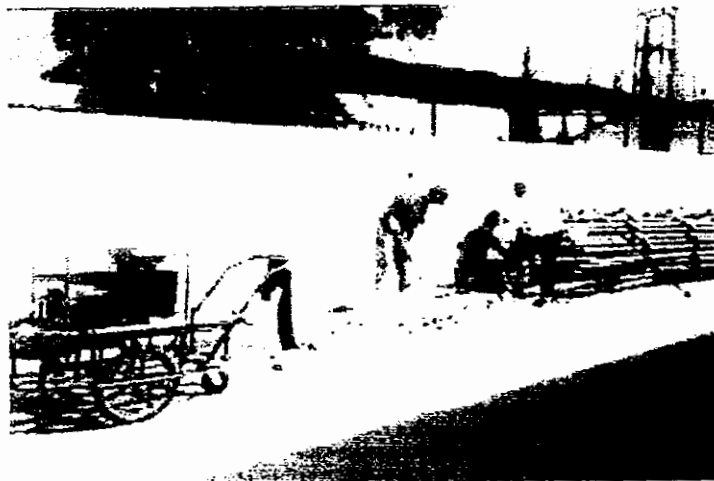
**USAID Indicators:** 1.3: 320 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 75 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.5: 1500 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 1056 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Traffic Safety for Youth



There were many car accidents at this intersection due to its high usage among both pedestrians and vehicles.



Workers, shown here, are installing fences that will protect students by preventing them from walking in traffic.



CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Fire Station Telecommunications  
**Project code:** 00-06-02  
**Problem:** The station building had an internal telephone system but lacked the necessary equipment to use it.  
**Solution:** CRSP supplied three telephones and a central distributor.  
**Impact:** The residents of Abessan Kabira and the surrounding villages are now able to contact the fire station through telephone.  
**Beneficiaries:** 9,600 Indirect: 56,000  
**Baseline:** The local firestation lacked a modern telecommunications system.  
**Studies:**

1. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
2. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
3. Technical Assessment - prepared by Palestinian Telecommunications
4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

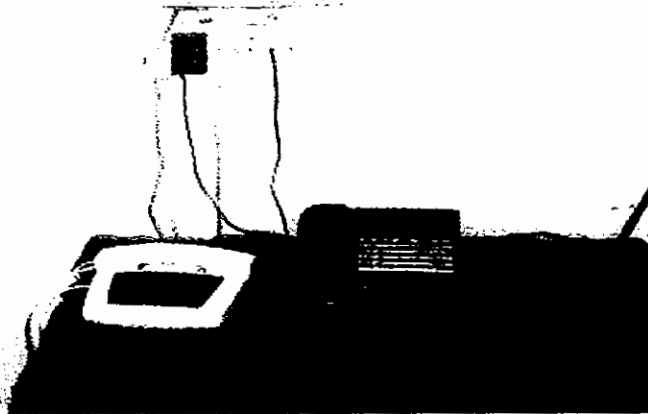
**Status:** Project complete  
**Contract signed:** 28/03/2000  
**Start date:** 29/03/2000  
**End date-target:** 30/03/2000  
**End date-realized:** 30/03/2000  
**CHF share:** \$ 796.00  
**Contributions:**

<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
Community		\$450.00

**Remarks:** LT-11  
**Participants:** 2 Palestinian Telecommunications  
Civic Defense Fire Brigades  
**USAID Indicators:** 1.4: 9600 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation1.4.a: 1000 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation1.6: 9600 benefitting people: Increased access to health facilities1.6.a: 120 sq. meter facilities: Increased access to health facilities1.6.b: 4 pieces of equipment: Increased access to health facilities4: 5 work days:

## **CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

**Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Fire Station Telecommunications**



A new phone connection gave the local fire company a crucial means of communication during emergencies.

CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Glass & Ceramic Training Course  
**Project code:** 00-06-03

**Problem:** Local women wanted to learn new skills in order to bring extra income to their families. In the area, there was a lack of training programs that targeted the female population.

**Solution:** CHF supplied market materials and a training video to a local NGO. The NGO held five training classes to reach the maximum number of women who were interested in receiving training.

**Impact:** The training course was taped, enabling al-Huda, the local NGO, to train additional women who were unable to attend the class. Through this training, local women are able to produce products that they can sell on the market.

**Beneficiaries:** 60 Indirect: 320

**Baseline:** There were no training courses available that targeted local women.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 15/06/2001  
**Start date:** 15/06/2001  
**End date-target:** 31/12/2001  
**End date-realized:** 15/12/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 512.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$1,900.00
	Local NGO		\$200.00

**Remarks:** LT-50

**Participants:** 2 al-Huda Association  
 Loca Neighborhood

**USAID Indicators:** 2.2: 60 clients: New skills training2.2.a: 1800 training hours: New skills training4: 99 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Glass & Ceramic Training Course



Training courses teach local women new skills that they can use to produce small items for sale.



Due to high unemployment in the area, even small income these crafts generate help far



The finished product, ceramic flowers and vases, will be sold in the local market.

## CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Water Pump

**Project code:** 00-06-04

**Problem:** The Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) started a water network project to supply the cluster with a sufficient supply of water. PWA had already dug the well and needed help to complete the second stage of the project, the installation of a water pump.

**Solution:** CHF provided the necessary equipment, including a US-manufactured pump, in order to complete the project started by the PWA. The PWA had dug a well and constructed a water network that is now serving Bani Suheila, Abessan Kabira, Abessan Jedida and Khuza'a.

**Impact:** 9,000 families now have access to potable water.

**Beneficiaries:** 55,000 Indirect: 5,000

**Baseline:** Two old water wells supplied the area with potable water.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 09/07/2000

**Start date:** 25/07/2000

**End date-target:** 31/12/2000

**End date-realized:** 12/12/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 45,143.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$350.00	\$10,096.00
	Local Municipality		\$15,000.00
	PWA		\$25,790.00
	Land value		\$12,000.00

**Remarks:** LT-37

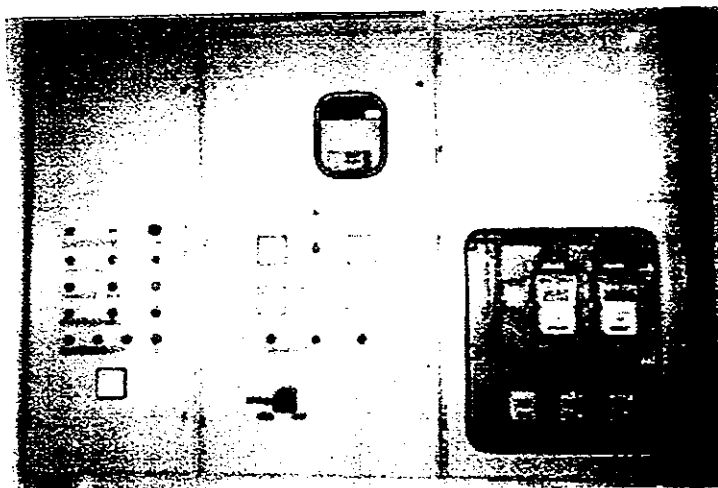
The water pump project was completed in two phases consisting of one, the construction of the well undertaken by the PWA, and two, supplying the water pump for the well.

**Participants:** 3 Bani Suheila Municipality  
Palestinian Water Authority  
Neighborhood Representatives

**USAID Indicators:** 1.4: 55000 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation 1.4.a: 360000 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation 4: 1100 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Water Pump



This meter measures the amount of water pumped from the site.



The pump provides water to local farmers who benefit by having improved irrigation.

CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Septic Tank/Cess-pit Cleaning System  
**Project code:** 00-06-05

**Problem:** There was no cesspit cleaning system in Bani Suheila. Septic tanks and cesspits were emptied by the local residents who disposed of the waste in open areas.

**Solution:** A sewage transport truck was supplied and a garage for the truck was constructed. In addition, a cost recovery scheme was introduced.

**Impact:** 388 work days were generated.

**Beneficiaries:** 9,600 Indirect: 9,600

**Baseline:** The sewage truck was donated by the Gaza Municipality and land for the garage was donated by Bani Suheila Municipality.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 01/08/2000

**Start date:** 04/09/2000

**End date-target:** 30/09/2000

**End date-realized:** 28/09/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 8,966.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$4,000.00	\$1,800.00
	Land value		\$9,000.00
	Local Municipality		\$210,750.00
	Local NGO		\$50.00

**Remarks:** This project was sensitive due to the potential for a negative impact on the environment. Proper disposal of the waste could not be guaranteed but a new treatment plant will be operable in 2003. Because there are no hazardous components in the waste, the environmental benefits from the implementation of this project outweigh the environmental concerns.

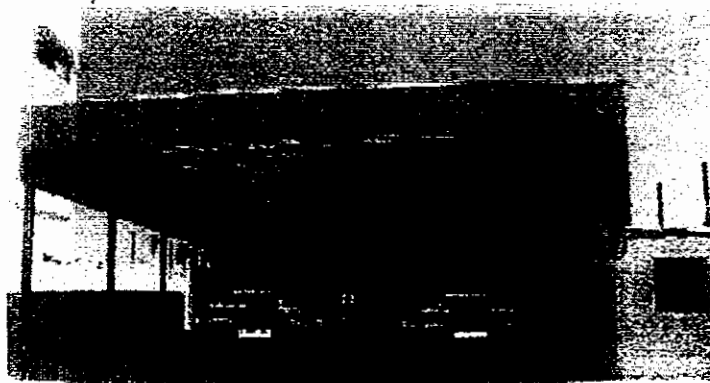
LT-2

**Participants:** 3 Bani Suheila Municipality  
 Gaza Municipality  
 al-Huda Association

**USAID Indicators:** 1.4: 9600 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation1.4.a: 12400 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation4: 388 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Septic Tank/Cess-pit Cleaning System



CHF built a garage to store trucks used to pump sewage  
from septic tanks.



CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Internet Training  
**Project code:** 00-06-06

**Problem:** CHF provided a computer trainer to teach two courses on internet training. The training covered general internet skills such as surfing and web design.

**Solution:** The local community center has five computers but lacked the expertise to provide training to local residents.

**Impact:** Students will have better knowledge of computers and the internet. These skills will better enable them to enter the job market.

**Beneficiaries:** 25 Indirect: 50

**Baseline:** Computer room with five computer but no on-site instructor.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 19/08/2000

**Start date:** 20/08/2000

**End date-target:** 19/09/2000

**End date-realized:** 19/09/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 500.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$900.00
	Local NGO		\$300.00

**Remarks:** LT-48

**Participants:** 1 al-Huda

**USAID Indicators:** 2.1: 25 clients: Quality improvement training2.1.a: 300 training hours: Quality improvement training4: 13 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Internet Training



Students will have better knowledge of computers and  
internet

CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Training the Trainers in Computer Skills  
**Project code:** 00-06-07

**Problem:** People with a knowledge of computers wanted to build their skills in order to instruct others in computers skills.

**Solution:** ✓ Graduates of this course will become trainers themselves and pass the information they have learned in this class to new students.

**Impact:** Graduates of this course will become trainers themselves and pass the information they have learned in the class to new students.

**Beneficiaries:** 120 Indirect: 1440

**Baseline:** Computer room with five computers and no on-site instructor.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 20/08/2000

**Start date:** 20/08/2000

**End date-target:** 30/04/2000

**End date-realized:** 19/04/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 2,500.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$2,625.00
	Local NGO		\$800.00

**Remarks:** LT-40

**Participants:** 1 al-Huda

**USAID Indicators:** 2.2: 120 clients: New skills training2.2.a: 1800 training hours: New skills training4: 130 work days:

## **CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

**Village: CRSP Cluster Wide**  
**Project: Training the Trainers in Computer Skills**



Future trainers learn new computer programs during a course held at al-Huda.



These students will take what they have learned in this course and share it with other students.

CRSP Cluster Wide**Project Title:** Autocad Training for Engineers**Project code:** 00-06-08**Problem:** Local engineers did not know autocad, a computer designing program.**Solution:** CHF provided trainers for two courses in autocad for local engineers.**Impact:** Local engineers have heightened capacity and productivity in their work through the use of this program. Engineers from the local municipality attended the training course and are now using the autocad program in their daily work.**Beneficiaries:** 15 Indirect: 40**Baseline:** Computer training facility equipped with five computers.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 20/08/2000**Start date:** 20/08/2000**End date-target:** 19/04/2001**End date-realized:** 19/04/2001**CHF share:** \$ 1,000.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$1,890.00
	Local NGO		\$650.00

**Remarks:** LT-41**Participants:** 1 al-Huda**USAID Indicators:** 2.1: 15 clients: Quality improvement training2.1.a: 420 training hours: Quality improvement training4: 52 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Autocad Training for Engineers



Engineers have heightened capacity and productivity in their work through the use of this program

## CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Child Forum Elections

**Project code:** 00-06-09

**Problem:** Local children identified the need to learn about democracy and civil society. Students had a difficult time articulating their political opinions. There was a lack of knowledge about how the electoral system works, the citizen's role in the system, and the importance of the voice of the minority (versus majority) opinions.

**Solution:** Students elected class representatives who attend meetings with decision makers, such as the school administration and municipal councils, and shared this information with their constituencies.

**Impact:** Students learn about democracy and participate in student elections including running campaigns and voting.

**Beneficiaries:** 7,050 Indirect: 10,000

**Baseline:** Many schools did not hold student elections.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 20/08/2000

**Start date:** 20/08/2000

**End date-target:** 30/06/2001

**End date-realized:** 25/09/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 12,410.00

**Contributions:** Donor name  
Community

Cash

In kind

\$3,000.00

**Remarks:** LT-64

**Participants:** 5 Ministry of Education  
Qarara Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum  
School Administration  
Student Councils

**USAID Indicators:** 1.3: 50 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities 1.3.a: 7000 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities 4: 130 work days: 3.2: 50 local councils: Local councils that practice participatory governance  
3.2.a: 216 particip. sessions: Local councils that practice participatory governance 2.1: 150 clients: Quality improvement training 2.1.a: 300 training hours: Quality improvement training

## **CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

**Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Child Forum Elections**



Elections are held at local schools in order to promote knowledge of the elective process.



A student representative addresses the sch



These representatives will attend local government meetings and share this information with their classmates.



Each representative has the opportunity to :  
their concerns with the student body and l  
politicians.



## CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Participatory Governancy Training

**Project code:** 00-06-10

**Problem:** Local council and community members wanted a training course on decision making and needs assessment techniques. There was a lack of capacity on this matter, causing problems in organization and communication.

**Solution:** After a joint workshop to assess needs, CHF provided a trainer to work with locally elected officials and members of the community in methods of decision making and needs assessments during a three day workshop and follow-up sessions.

**Impact:** Elected officials and community members have improved methods of communication and can better identify their needs.

**Beneficiaries:** 120 Indirect: 73,000

**Baseline:** Five municipal councils and community members have improved methods of communication and can better identify their needs.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 22/09/2000

**Start date:** 22/09/2000

**End date-target:** 31/05/2001

**End date-realized:** 26/06/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 5,887.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$1,654.00
	Local NGO		\$500.00

**Remarks:** LT-67

**Participants:** 2 Developmental Civic Forum  
Clusterwide Municipalities

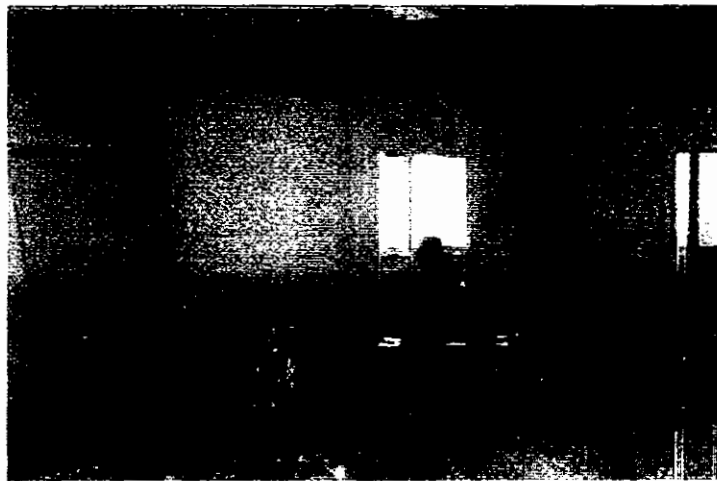
**USAID Indicators:** 3.1: 120 benefitting people: Local council training4: 52 work days: 3.1.a: 720 training hours:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Participatory Governancy Training



CHF Program Director sits in on the training course.



A trainer addresses the session on transparency.

CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Cluster Clean-up and Public Awareness  
**Project code:** 01-06-11

**Problem:** This project addressed three problems, waste collection, unemployment and public awareness. Empty lots and streets in the region had become filled with garbage. In addition, a large segment of the population were unemployed.

**Solution:** CHF, in partnership with the PA Job Creation Program (PAJCP), hired workers to clean up debris alongside major roads, achieving a better living environment and creating short-term jobs for area residents. CHF provided equipment such as shovels, brooms and paint to clean-up the area. PAJCP hired the workers to do the cleaning duties. CHF and DCF conducted a public awareness campaign targeting municipal employees and the population at large.

**Impact:** The people of the Cluster are no longer faced with the eye-sore of trash piles and have the knowledge to maintain the roads to ensure that trash will not be disposed of or accumulate along the cleaned roads.

**Beneficiaries:** 14,000 Indirect: 38,000

**Baseline:** Roads and lots were littered with trash.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 01/03/2001

**Start date:** 01/03/2001

**End date-target:** 30/03/2001

**End date-realized:** 30/03/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 15,891.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$3,792.00
	Local NGO		\$150.00
	PA Job Creation Program	\$53,072.00	
	Contractor	\$316.00	

**Remarks:** LT-66

**Participants:** 4 PA Job Creation Program  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Community Committees  
 PECDAR

**USAID Indicators:** 1.4: 14050 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation1.4.a: 4800 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation4: 6000 work days: 3.1: 1450 benefitting people: Local council training3.1.a: 100 training hours:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: CRSP Cluster Wide**  
**Project: Cluster Clean-up and Public Awareness**



Community participate in making their city beutifule and clean



Clean up and public awareness campaign for improving the environment

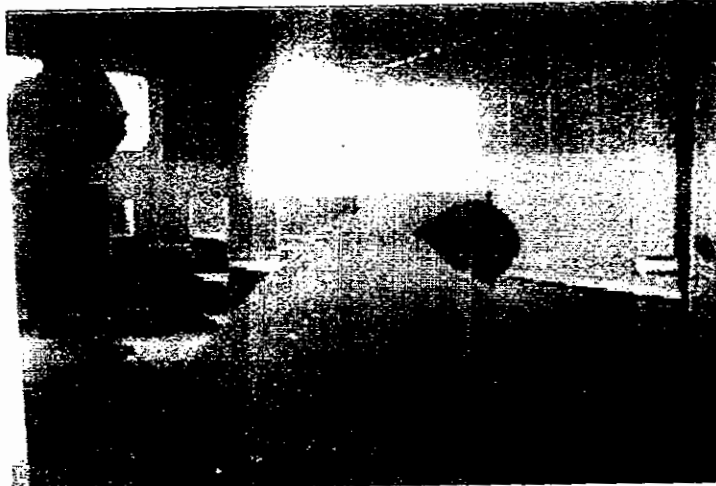
CRSP Cluster Wide**Project Title:** Food Preservation/Nutrition**Project code:** 01-06-12**Problem:** The training center in Bani Suheila started a training course to teach small business to women who were cooking and selling foodstuffs. The kitchen in the center needed new equipment in order to meet the increased use.**Solution:** CHF and the World Bank supplied kitchen supplies and a large refrigerator for storage.**Impact:** The center has an increased capacity to produce and store goods. The business operated out of this center has created ten permanent positions for women in the neighborhood.**Beneficiaries:** 60 Indirect: 900**Baseline:** Unfurnished kitchen of 50 square meters.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 18/01/2001**Start date:** 25/01/2001**End date-target:** 31/03/2001**End date-realized:** 25/03/2001**CHF share:** \$ 2,199.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$2,551.00
	Local NGO	\$7,500.00	

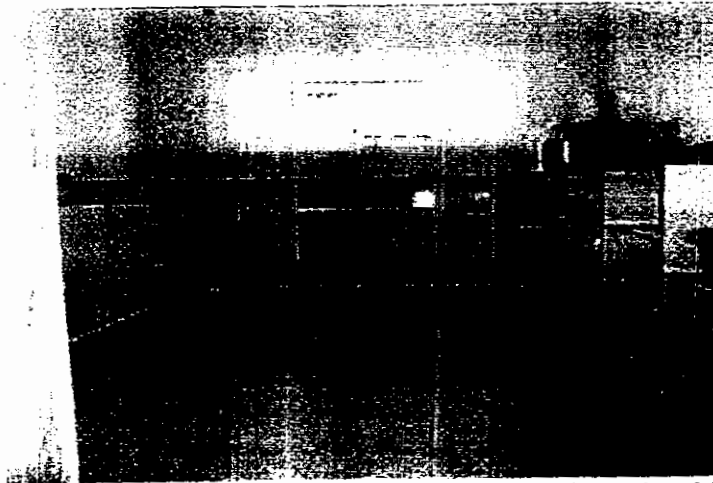
**Remarks:** LT-63**Participants:** 3 al-Huda Association  
World Bank  
Neighborhood Communities  
al-Huda**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 50 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities 1.1.a: 60 students: New or renovated schools 2.1.a: 1440 training hours: Quality improvement training 4: 234 work days: 2.1: 60 clients: Quality improvement training

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Food Preservation/Nutrition



The local NGO is training women in food preservation but did not have enough kitchen space to accommodate trainees.



Women will use this kitchen to prepare canned goods which they can sell in local markets.

CRSP Cluster Wide

Project Title: Children's Book Library

Project code: 01-06-13

**Problem:** The Abessan Kabira Library needed to be expanded to meet increased demand for books by local children. The current collection of books was not geared towards youngsters, new materials were needed to stock the library.

**Solution:** CHF worked with the local municipality to expand the existing library. Two rooms were added on to the original building. The new rooms provided books for children aged 6-18 and set-up computers so children can access the internet.

**Impact:** Local children have a larger selection of books and access to the internet.

**Beneficiaries:** 9,500 Indirect: 9,500

**Baseline:** Small, one-room library located in Abessan Kabira.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 15/05/2001

**Start date:** 15/05/2001

**End date-target:** 30/06/2001

**End date-realized:** 20/06/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 9,530.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$15,350.00
	Local Municipality		\$1,800.00

**Remarks:** LT-65

**Participants:** 2 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum

**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 160 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities1.1.a: 9500 students: New or renovated schools1.3.a: 9500 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities4: 442 work days:

CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Ponds for Farmers - Phase 1  
**Project code:** 01-06-14

**Problem:** Farmers were dependent upon the Coastal Aquifer to provide water for irrigation. The aquifer is overused and farmers had to dig deeper wells in order to access water. The deeper wells allow sea-water to enter the aquifer which endangers the quality of the aquifer.

**Solution:** CHF with the PA Job Creation Program built a water collection pool, or pond, to collect water for agricultural use. The PA Job Creation Program built the pools and CHF provided safety nets to prevent children from playing in the pools.

**Impact:** Farmers have a new and environmentally sound source of water for irrigation.

**Beneficiaries:** 160 Indirect: 200

**Baseline:** Farmers were pumping directly from the Coastal Aquifer.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 15/03/2001

**Start date:** 23/05/2001

**End date-target:** 30/06/2001

**End date-realized:** 23/06/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 14,348.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$396.00
	Land value		\$5,000.00
	PA Job Creation Program	\$16,604.00	

**Remarks:** LT-110

**Participants:** 2 PA Job Creation Program  
Local Farmers

**USAID Indicators:** 1.2: 200000 sq. meters: Enhanced access to and use of agricultural land  
 1.2.a: 360 benefitting people: Enhanced access to and use of agricultural land  
 1.4: 360 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation  
 1.4.a: 31100 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation  
 4: 936 work days:



## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Ponds for Farmers - Phase 1



A man inspects the water level in the agricultural pond.



The pond captures rain water for use by farmers.



A cover is put over the pond for the safety of children.

02/05/2002

CRSP Cluster Wide

Project Title: Youth Theatre Teacher Training  
Project code: 01-06-15

Problem: There was no training available in the visual arts.

Solution: There is a new construction library for women in AK with area of 180sq.meters.

Impact: Children will learn new skills and have activities during their summer break from school. The teachers will gain skills in teaching arts and crafts to use in future camps. The equipment purchased for the training will be maintained by DCF and be made available for area schools upon request.

Beneficiaries: 220 Indirect: 1,100

Baseline: Two summer camps lasting three weeks with no drama training.

Studies:

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Theater day production
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CSP environmental specialist
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CSP accountant
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CSP economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 15/03/2001

Start date: 15/03/2001

End date-target: 31/12/2001

End date-realized: 30/10/2001

Quote 1: \$ 6,172.00 Ayam Al Massrah

Quote 2:

Quote 3:

CHF share: \$ 6,172.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$3,120.00
	Local NGO		\$5,500.00

Remarks: LT-97 Working with the community and Abessan Jedida Municipality, CHF has paved the road and created a sidewalk for students who walk to school. A local women's NGO supervised the work on behalf of the neighborhood.

Participants:

- 5 Developmental Civic Forum
- Theatre Day Productions
- Neighborhood Representatives
- School Administration
- Ministry of Education

USAID Indicators: 1.3.a: 320 # sq.mtrs: Youth facilities built/refurbished 1.3.c: 240 potential benefi.: 1.3.d: 220 # individual benefi.: 1.3.e: 110 # individual males: 2.1.a: 1440 total trainee hours: 2.1.b: 770 total trainee males: 2.1.c: 770 total trainees female: 2.1.d: 20 # individual benefi.: 2.1.f: 5 # individual females: 2.1.e: 10 # individual males: 1.3.f: 110 # individual females:

## **CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

**Village: CRSP Cluster Wide**  
**Project: Youth Theatre Teacher Training**



CHF provided aids for the instruction of theatre in local schools.

CRSP Cluster Wide

Project Title: Open University Equipment

Project code: 01-06-16

Problem: The university language lab lacked the necessary equipment to train students.

Solution: CHF supplied and installed additional equipment to the lab so more students could benefit from the offered classes.

Impact: More students are served now and time previously wasted on waiting for equipment is used to learn.

Beneficiaries: 4,500 Indirect: 2,500

Baseline: Pre-existing language lab in need of additional equipment.

Studies:

Status: Project complete

Contract signed: 28/03/2001

Start date: 28/03/2001

End date-target: 30/04/2001

End date-realized: 21/04/2001

CHF share: \$ 18,842.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$14,140.00
	Land value		\$5,500.00
	Local Municipality		\$200.00
	Local NGO		\$400.00

Remarks: LT-13

Participants: 4 Open University in Qarara  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Qarara Municipality  
 Local Communities

USAID Indicators: 4: 338 work days: 2.2: 5000 clients: New skills training1.1: 50 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities2.2.a: 3000 training hours: New skills training1.1.a: 500 students: New or renovated schools2.2.b: 26 peices equipment:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Open University Equipment



The new computer room allows more students access to computer science classes.



Before this project, there was not enough space to seat the number of students who were enrolled in class.

CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Training Center Rehabilitation Phase 1  
**Project code:** 01-06-17  
**Problem:** Qarara needed a location to hold their community meetings as well as a space for vocational training.  
**Solution:** CHF rehabilitated a building in Qarara for use as a meeting place and a vocational training center.  
**Impact:** The local residents of Qarara have an official buiding where they can meet with their community officials and hold conferences, workshops and training sessions.  
**Beneficiaries:** 3,000 Indirect: 15,000  
**Baseline:** There was no community center in Qarara.  
**Studies:**  
**Status:** Project complete  
**Contract signed:** 02/05/2001  
**Start date:** 02/05/2001  
**End date-target:** 31/10/2001  
**End date-realized:** 15/09/2001  
**CHF share:** \$ 11,237.00  
**Contributions:**

<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
Community	\$3,400.00	\$20,880.00
Local Municipality		\$700.00
Local NGO		\$100.00
Land value		\$8,750.00

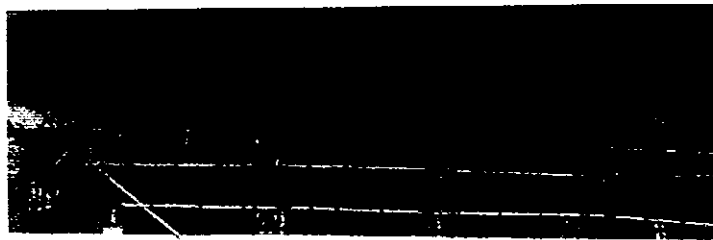
**Remarks:** LT-138  
**Participants:** 4 Developmental Civic Forum  
Qarara Development Association  
Qarara Municipality  
Community Committees  
**USAID Indicators:** 4: 1040 work days: 1.1: 200 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities 1.1.a: 3000 students: New or renovated schools

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: CRSP Cluster Wide**  
**Project: Training Center Rehabilitation Phase 1**



The old community space needed to be renovated and expanded to meet the needs of the growing community.



Another floor is being built onto the building to be used as a community meeting space.

02/05/2002

CRSP Cluster Wide

Project Title: Training Families of the Handicapped  
 Project code: 01-06-13

Problem: Physically handicapped people have a difficult time reaching their potential, both professionally and personally due to lack of training that would cater to their special needs.

Solution: During the first phase of the project, 15 handicapped people in the region were given wheelchairs and an additional 35 will participate in the training sessions with their families. Partner NGO provided the wheel-chairs from the US. CHF facilitated the delivery of the wheelchairs into Gaza.

Impact: Greater community awareness on accommodating the handicapped leading to better living conditions for handicapped people and their families; and increased economic opportunities for the handicapped.

Beneficiaries: 700 Indirect: 900

Baseline: Lack of support services for handicapped people and their families.

Studies: 1. Technical Assessment - prepared by the NGO  
 2. Social Assessment - prepared by CHF community services specialist  
 3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CHF accountant  
 4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CHF economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 20/05/2001

Start date: 20/05/2002

End date-target: 31/12/2001

End date-realized: 15/03/2002

Quote 1:

Quote 2:

Quote 3:

CHF share: \$ 12,500.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$4,200.00
	Local Municipality		\$1,140.00
	Contractor		\$225.00
	Local NGO		\$7,350.00

Remarks: LT-83  
 CHF has recieved written guarantees that there are no political activists participating in this project.

Participants: 5 Wheelchairs for the World (USA-based NGO)  
 Ministry of Education  
 Society for the Physically Handicapped  
 Ministry of Health  
 Nieghborhood committee

USAID Indicators: 2.2.a: 5000 total trainee hours: 2.2.b: 1500 total trainee males: 2.1.c: 1500 total trainee female: 2.2.h: 600 # individual benefi.: 1.5.a: 20 # sq.mtrs construct: 1.5.e: 700 # potential benefi.: 1.5.f: 100 # total patients: 1.5.g: 51 # males patients: 1.5.h: 49 # femals patients: 2.2.i: 305 # individual males: 2.2.j: 295 # individual females:



## **CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

**Village: CRSP Cluster Wide**  
**Project: Training Families of the Handicapped**



Mother's of handicapped students attend a training session

02/05/2002

CRSP Cluster Wide

Project Title: Kindergarten Teachers Training

Project code: 01-06-21

Problem: Many Kindergarten teachers lack the appropriate training in early education.

Solution: Teachers attended a training class to improve their communication and teaching skills. The training presents the "Four Corners" approach for teaching young students.

Impact: After initial resistance to the "Four Corners" approach, most teachers were intrigued by the method and plan to implement it in their classrooms.

Beneficiaries: 100 Indirect: 600

Baseline: 100 Kindergarten teachers with no formal training in early education.

Studies: 1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Kindergarten Teachers  
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CHF community services specialist  
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CHF accountant  
4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CHF economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 25/08/2001

Start date: 25/08/2001

End date-target: 28/02/2002

End date-realized: 20/09/2001

Quote 1: \$ 3,247.00 Childhood Education Program

Quote 2: \$ 16,146.00 Rossa Company

Quote 3: \$ 24,338.00 Al Hanan Company

CHF share: \$ 5,134.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$4,680.00
	Local NGO		\$100.00

Remarks: LT-150

Participants: 2 Development Civic Forum  
Kindergartens TeachersUSAID Indicators: 2.1.a: 4992 total trainee hours: 2.1.b: total trainee males: 2.1.c: 4992 total trainee female: 2.1.d: 100  
# individual benef.: 2.1.e: total trainee female: 2.1.f: 100 # individual females:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Kindergarten Teachers Training



Many young teachers lack both experience and training in early childhood education.



CHF hired trainers to teach teachers new techniques to use in the classroom.

CRSP Cluster Wide

Project Title: Women Rights Phase One

Project code: 01-06-22

Problem: A needs assessment ascertained the need for local women to have increased knowledge on legal issues pertaining to women's rights.

Solution: A training workshop was conducted for seventy women leaders on the topics of women rights, constitutional, religion and civil society.

Impact: Heightened awareness and knowledge of women's rights.

Beneficiaries: 250 Indirect: 12000

Baseline: There was a lack of knowledge regarding women's legal issues.

Studies:

Status: Project complete

Contract signed: 22/08/2001

Start date: 22/08/2001

End date-target: 30/10/2001

End date-realized: 04/09/2001

CHF share: \$ 2,391.00

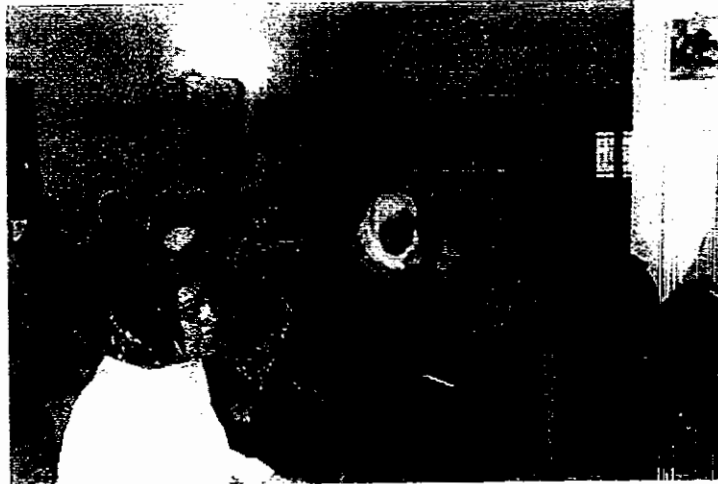
Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		

Remarks: LT-113

Participants: 2 Developmental Civic Forum  
Women Culture CenterUSAID Indicators: 2.1: 250 clients: Quality improvement training  
2.2.a: 2000 training hours: New skills training  
4: 52 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Women Rights Phase One



Local women activists attend a seminar on women's rights and the law.



Participants who work with NGOs and other groups are encouraged to share the information with their colleagues.

CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Enlarge University Space Phase Two  
**Project code:** 01-06-23

**Problem:** The Open University in Qarara was in need of additional space. The lot next to the university was clear but the university lacked the funds to develop it.

**Solution:** CHF with its partners constructed additional space to accommodate the growing needs of the university.

**Impact:** Students and teachers have a better working and learning environment.

**Beneficiaries:** 5,600 Indirect:1000

**Baseline:** Empty lot next to university.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 22/08/2001

**Start date:** 22/08/2001

**End date-target:** 10/09/2001

**End date-realized:** 10/09/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 15,858.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$8,450.00
	Local NGO		\$300.00

**Remarks:** LT-158

**Participants:** 4 Qarara Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Ministry of Education  
 University Administration

**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 375 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities4: 468 work days: 1.1.a: 5600 students: New or renovated schools

CRSP Cluster Wide

**Project Title:** Ponds for Farmers Phase Two  
**Project code:** 01-06-24

**Problem:** Farmers are dependent upon the coastal aquifer to provide water for irrigation. The aquifer is overused and farmer had to dig deeper wells in order to gain access to water, endanger the quality of the aquifer.

**Solution:** CHF with PEC DAR built water collection pools, or ponds, to collect water for agricultural use. PEC DAR built the pools and CHF provided safety nets to prevent children from playing in the pools.

**Impact:** Farmers have a new, environmentally sound source of water for irrigation.

**Beneficiaries:** 160 Indirect: 1380

**Baseline:** Farmers were pumping water from the coastal aquifer.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 02/08/2001

**Start date:** 02/08/2001

**End date-target:** 31/12/2001

**End date-realized:** 14/08/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 14,539.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$160.00
	PEC DAR	\$22,144.00	
	Land value		\$5,000.00

**Remarks:** LT-134

**Participants:** 2 Job Creation Program/ PEC DAR  
Local Farmers

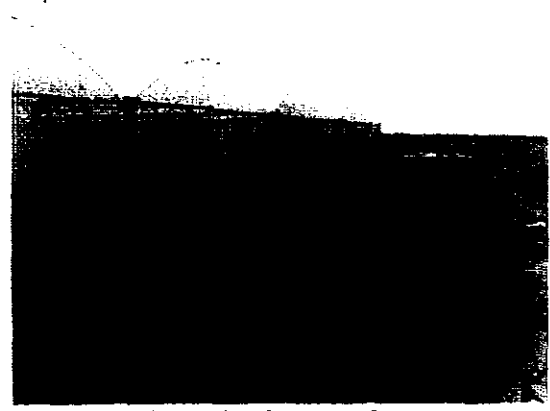
**USAID Indicators:** 1.2: 200000 sq. meters: Enhanced access to and use of agricultural land 1.2.a: 360 benefitting people: Enhanced access to and use of agricultural land 1.4: 360 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation 1.4.a: 31100 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: CRSP Cluster Wide  
Project: Ponds for Farmers Phase Two**



A pond is covered next to an agricultural field. This pond is a vital source of water for the local farmers.



Agricultural ponds also supply water to produce being raised in local greenhouses.



A fence is raised around the pond in order to prevent local children from falling into the water.



CRSP Cluster Wide

Project Title: Training for the Unemployed

Project code: 01-06-25

**Problem:** Unemployment in the south of the Gaza Strip is very high. Most workers are unskilled and do not have access to training courses to improve their potential on the job market. The most in demand skill at this time is computer skills.

**Solution:** CHF sponsored a training course in basic computer skill to the unemployed in the area.

**Impact:** 180 people participated in the training and left with a basic knowledge on how to work a computer.

**Beneficiaries:** 180 Indirect: 800

**Baseline:** A high rate of unemployment in the region.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 14/06/2001

**Start date:** 14/06/2001

**End date-target:** 07/08/2001

**End date-realized:** 23/07/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 4,092.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$4,495.00

**Remarks:** LT-57

**Participants:** 2 Developmental Civic Forum  
Unemployed Association

**USAID Indicators:** 2.2: 180 clients: New skills training2.2.a: 2340 training hours: New skills training4: 156 work days:

02/05/2002

CRSP Cluster Wide

Project Title: Completion of Ibn Nafeez School  
 Project code: 01-06-26

Problem: No electric appliances could be used for education of 900 students.

Solution: CHF and Ministry of Education supplied and installed electric line to the school, and provided basic teaching aids.

Impact: More equipment which are necessary for education will be functioned and increase the cabability of education.

Beneficiaries: 900

Baseline: The school functioned without electricity.

Studies: 1. Technical Assessment - prepared by the Ministry of Education  
 2. Social Assessment - prepared by CHF community services specialist  
 3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CHF environmental specialist  
 4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CHF accountant  
 5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CHF economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 10/02/2002

Start date: 10/02/2002

End date-target: 11/03/2002

End date-realized: 15/03/2002

Quote 1: \$ 8,765.00 Al Atlal Company

Quote 2: \$ 12,479.00 Majedco Company

Quote 3: \$ 9,552.50 Darwish Company

CHF share: \$ 8,765.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$336.00
	Ministry of Education		\$8,000.00

Remarks: LT-45

Participants: 2 Ministry of Education - Gaza  
 Ministry of Education - Khan Younis

USAID Indicators: 1.1.d: 900 # individual benef.: 1.1.e: 416 # individual males: 1.1.f: 444 # individual females:

05/05/2002

CRSP Cluster Wide

Project Title: Train Expression Youth - Teachers  
 Project code: 01-06-28

Problem: There was no training available in arts and crafts activities.

Solution: CHF and partners designed a training program for teachers, two summer camps serving the CRSP cluster will have rooms dedicated to arts and crafts. Each corner of the two rooms will be dedicated to different activity.

Impact: Children will learn new skills and have activities during their summer break from school. The teachers will gain skills in teaching arts and crafts to use in future camps.

Beneficiaries: 210

Baseline: The teachers in the area are in-need to draw training courses.

Studies: 1. Technical Assessment - prepared by the NGO  
 2. Social Assessment - prepared by CHF community services specialist  
 3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CHF accountant specialist  
 4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CHF economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 30/07/2001

Start date: 30/07/2001

End date-target: 30/03/2001

End date-realized: 28/10/2001

Quote 1: \$ 2,957.00 Ayyam Al Masrah

Quote 2:

Quote 3:

CHF share: \$ 3,270.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$525.00
	Contractor		\$8,000.00
	Local NGO		\$750.00

Remarks: LT-74

Participants: 3 Ministry of Education  
 Bonat Al Mostaqbal Association  
 Development Civic Forum

USAID Indicators: 1.3.a: 250 # sq.mtrs: Youth facilities built/refurbished 1.3.c: 210 potential benefi.: 1.3.d: 200 # individual benefi.: 1.3.e: 100 # individual males: 1.3.f: 100 # individual females: 2.1.a: 300 total trainee hours: 2.1.b: 150 total trainee males: 2.1.c: 150 total trainee female: 2.1.d: 10 # individual benefi.: 2.1.e: 5 # individual males: 2.1.f: 5 # individual females:

## **CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

**Village: CRSP Cluster Wide**  
**Project: Train Expression Youth - Teachers**



Teacher receive a training on animation activities

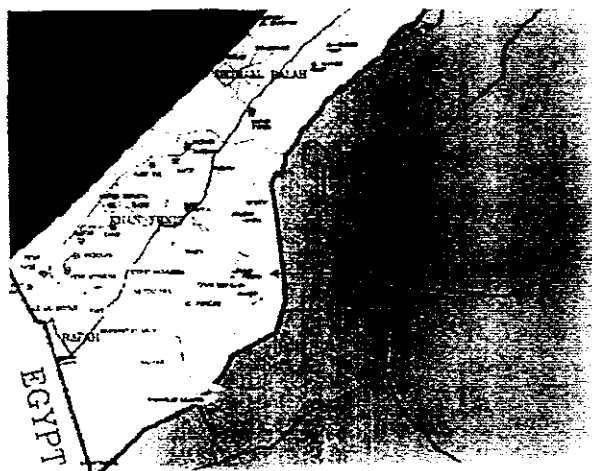
## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village Profile for -  
Region -  
Cluster -

Abessan Kabira  
PALESTINE  
CRSP Khan Younis

### Village Information:

Population:	16,508
Altitude:	90 Mtrs
Number of Basic Schools:	4
Number of Secondary Schools:	2
Number of Hospitals:	1
Number of Dispensaries:	2
Nearest School:	N/A
Nearest Hospital:	4 Kms



### Village Description:

Abessan Kabira is a large village located four kilometers southeast of Khan Younis. Abessan has 12,300 dunums; 54% of its residents depend on farming for their livelihood. Before September 2000, 10% of the work force travelled to Israel for work. Due to the political situation, none of these workers can access the jobs inside the Green Line. Currently 70% of the population live under the poverty line. The major concerns of the community are upgrading roads, school facilities and water projects. The community contributed \$1.8 for every \$1 from USAID for the CSP projects. Due to its central location in the CRSP Cluster, Abessan Kabira plays a key role in the development of cluster-wide projects. Fourteen projects have been implemented and completed in Abessan Kabira. The total value of the projects is \$727,173 with a USAID contribution of \$257,818. These projects generated 440 work months of employment.

Abessan Kabira

Project Title: School Playground and Yard Paving  
 Project code: 00-02-01

Problem: al-Khansa'a School serves over 2,000 students. The lot in front of the school served both as a playground and as an entrance. The lot was sandy and open and would flood during rain storms, making access to the school both muddy and difficult.

Solution: CHF paved the lot and built a new playground and entrance.

Impact: Visitors and students alike can now enter the school without having to hike through mud and sand. The new playground provides a safer recreational area for the students.

Beneficiaries: 2,700 Indirect: 2,700

Baseline: The previous playground was a sandy lot that also served as the entrance to the school.

Studies:

Status: Project complete

Contract signed: 12/07/2000

Start date: 12/05/2000

End date-target: 31/12/2000

End date-realized: 02/08/2000

CHF share: \$ 19,379.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$350.00	
	Ministry of Education	\$2,000.00	
	Land value		\$37,500.00

Remarks: LT-22

Participants: 4 Ministry of Education  
 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 School Administration

USAID Indicators: 1.3: 1908 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 2700 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities4: 417 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

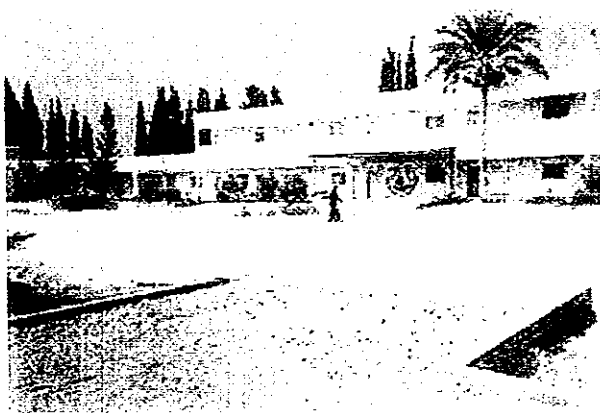
### Village: Abessan Kabira Project: School Playground and Yard Paving



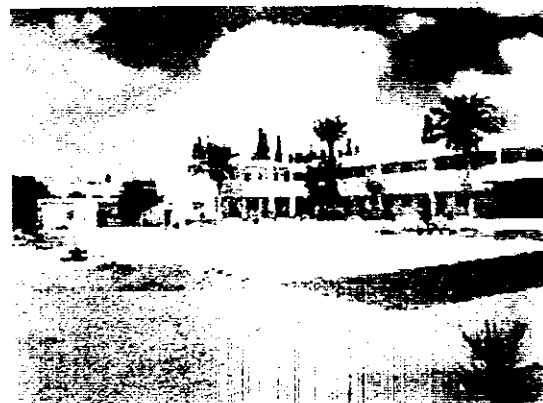
Preparation for paving school playground and entrance.



Workers laying interlock for Abessan Kal school.



Paving complete.



The new entrance for the school.

Abessan Kabira**Project Title:** Senati Street Sidewalks**Project code:** 00-02-02

**Problem:** Senati is the main street in Abessan Kabira and is used by a large number of pedestrians to travel to their jobs and schools. Pedestrians had to walk on the road or use a sandy footpath that ran alongside of the road. The path flooded easily during wet weather and was dusty during dry weather soiling the clothes of those who used the path.

**Solution:** A sidewalk was paved running alongside the road using interlock bricks.

**Impact:** Safer walking conditions for pedestrians.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,100 Indirect: 500

**Baseline:** Sandy footpaths running alongside of Senati Street.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 14/07/2000

**Start date:** 14/07/2000

**End date-target:** 31/08/2000

**End date-realized:** 20/08/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 13,998.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$2,252.00	\$1,590.00
	Local NGO		\$225.00
	Local Municipality	\$3,456.00	\$650.00
	Land value		\$25,200.00

**Remarks:** LT-53

**Participants:** 3 Developmental Civic Forum  
Abessan Kabira Municipality  
Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 280 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 372 work days: 1.5.a: 1100 benefiting people:



## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: Abessan Kabira**  
**Project: Senati Street Sidewalks**



Pedestrians used to walk alongside the sand path that served as a sidewalk.



A group of students use the sidewalk to access their school.

Abessan Kabira**Project Title:** Clinic Equipment**Project code:** 00-02-03

**Problem:** The Red Crescent Society Clinic serves the population of the south of Gaza. Despite the need for ultrasound testing among area women, the clinic did not have the necessary equipment. Women who needed this test had to travel to Khan Younis from their villages - a long, uncomfortable journey for pregnant women many of whom use public transportation.

**Solution:** CHF worked with the Red Crescent Society to install ultrasound equipment in the clinic. The Red Crescent Society provided the necessary, complementary equipment for the ultrasound machine and extensive training for the technicians who administer the test. CHF provided the equipment, a US-manufactured ultrasound machine.

**Impact:** Local women now have access to safe and efficient ultrasound testing without having to travel to Khan Younis. In addition, local technicians gained knowledge of ultrasound testing.

**Beneficiaries:** 9,600 Indirect: 56,000

**Baseline:** The clinic serves a large clientele and was in need of equipment.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 16/07/2000

**Start date:** 17/07/2000

**End date-target:** 17/08/2000

**End date-realized:** 17/08/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 11,300.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$11,700.00

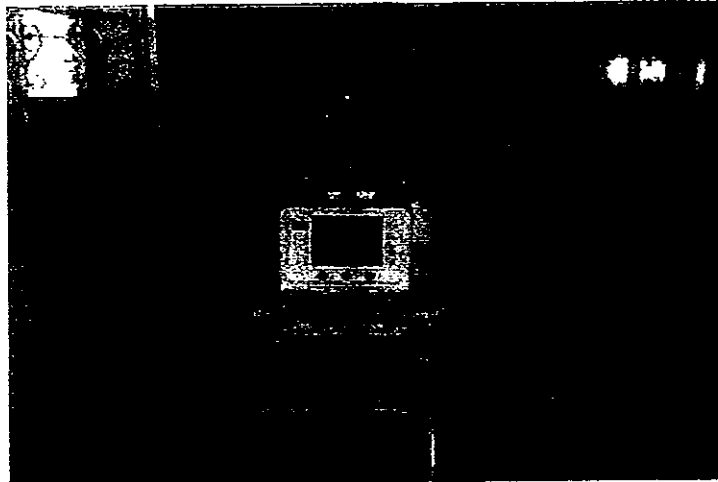
**Remarks:** LT-10.

**Participants:** 1 Red Crescent Society

**USAID Indicators:** 1.6.b: 3 pieces of equipment: Increased access to health facilities1.6: 9605 benefitting people: Increased access to health facilities1.6.a: 30 sq. meter facilities: Increased access to health facilities4: 56 work days: 2.1: 5 clients: Quality improvement training2.1.a: 200 training hours: Quality improvement training

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: Abessan Kabira**  
**Project: Clinic Equipment**



Supplying the local clinic with an ultra-sound machine has drastically improved access to health care in the area.

Abessan Kabira

**Project Title:** Access to Clinic/Road Paving  
**Project code:** 00-02-04

**Problem:** The 170 meter stretch of road needed to be paved in order to connect the village with the site of the local clinic.

**Solution:** CHF paved the roads leading to the clinic. These roads also lead to the main road of Abessan Kabira and connect the local school to the clinic and the main street.

**Impact:** Local residents have easier access to both the local school and the clinic site. CHF used local workers to pave the road.

**Beneficiaries:** 4,200 11,000

**Baseline:** 170 meters of unpaved road.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 25/09/2000

**Start date:** 01/10/2000

**End date-target:** 31/12/2000

**End date-realized:** 22/12/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 25,688.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$1,402.00	\$1,743.00
	Local Municipality		\$700.00
	Contractor	\$1,800.00	
	Land value		\$24,080.00

**Remarks:** LT-31

**Participants:** 2 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum

**USAID Indicators:** 4: 508 work days: 1.5: 200 meters length: Constructed or paved roads

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: Abessan Kabira**  
**Project: Access to Clinic/Road Paving**



This new road has connected the village of Abessan Kabira to a health clinic being built by a French NGO.



Now that the road is paved, pedestrians as well as cars can safely travel to the health clinic.

Abessan Kabira

**Project Title:** Abu Thair Road Paving  
**Project code:** 01-02-05

**Problem:** Abu Thair Road runs through a highly-populated, residential neighborhood in Abessan Kabira. The road was unpaved and difficult to travel.

**Solution:** CHF paved the road using interlock. Interlock is easy to maintain and is work-intensive to install, creating much needed employment in the area.

**Impact:** Abu Thair Road is now a comfortable drive that connects two major neighborhoods. The paving has decreased the amount of dust that is generated by cars, improving living conditions of the local residents and has made the area safer by improved driving conditions.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,200 Indirect: 2,100

**Baseline:** Abu Dagga Road was an unpaved road, 390 meters in length and 6 meters in width.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Abessan Kabira Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 25/03/2001

**Start date:** 25/03/2001

**End date-target:** 30/06/2001

**End date-realized:** 20/06/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 35,312.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$3,246.00	\$3,906.00
	Land value		\$5,000.00
	Local Municipality		

**Remarks:** LT-88

**Participants:** 3 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 390 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 664 work days: 1.5.a: 1200 benefiting people:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

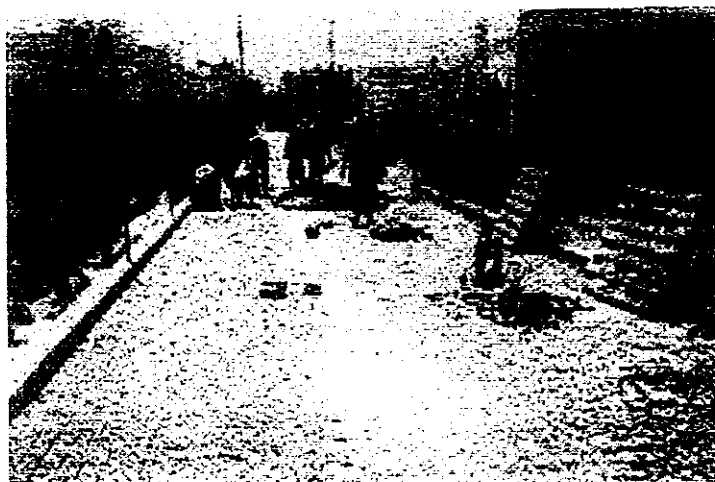
**Village: Abessan Kabira**  
**Project: Abu Thair Road Paving**



Due to the lack of paving, deep holes marked the road, causing damage to cars.



Sand from the road coats the adjacent agricultural field with dust that must be removed before harvesting.



Interlock improves driving conditions, alleviates problems of dust and creates local employment.

**Abessan Kabira****Project Title:** Water Network Rehabilitation**Project code:** 01-02-06**Problem:** The water network was old and the pipes had begun to rust. Rusting led to leaks in the network causing water loss and a drop in the water pressure. Occassional under-pressure in the water network allowed sewage to enter the system, jeopardizing the quality of the drinking water.**Solution:** CHF, in partnership with Abessan Kabira Municipality and the PWA, upgraded the network by laying 1600 meters of UPVC pipes.**Impact:** Local residents have access to more water of higher quality, minimizing the risk of water-borne diseases and raising health standards.**Beneficiaries:** 1,300 700 Indirect**Baseline:** The existing water network was old and the pipes were rusting.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 28/03/2001**Start date:** 28/03/2001**End date-target:** 12/05/2001**End date-realized:** 29/04/2001**CHF share:** \$ 19,450.00

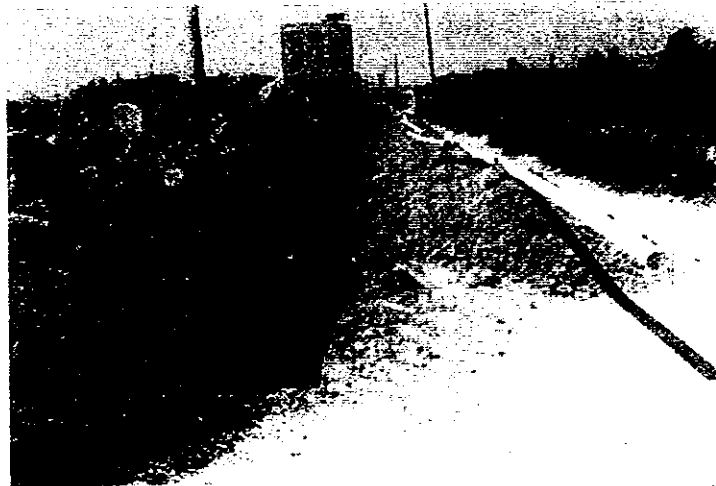
<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$2,300.00	\$4,501.00
	Local Municipality		\$600.00
	Local NGO		\$538.00
	Contractor	\$236.00	

**Remarks:** LT-109**Participants:** 3 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum  
Palestinian Water Authority**USAID Indicators:** 1.4: 1300 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation1.4.a: 32500 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation4: 641 work days:



## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: Abessan Kabira**  
**Project: Water Network Rehabilitation**



Pipes are lined up before they are installed. The pipes will connect individual buildings to the water network.



The installed pipes now can transport water to the village.

**Abessan Kabira**

**Project Title:** Tabbash Road Paving - Phase 1  
**Project code:** 01-02-07

**Problem:** Area residents were concerned about the amount of dust generated by passing cars when using the dirt road. The main worry was airborne diseases that are spread with the dust. Because of the lack of paving, the road was not able to drain properly during rain storms, leading to flooding and impossible driving conditions.

**Solution:** Road paving was done by CHF with the cooperation of the local municipality. The Ministry of Local Government completed the road by paving an additional 200 meters.

**Impact:** Paving the road drastically decreased the amount of airborne dust in the areas adjacent to the road. In addition, motorists have a smoother and safer road.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,000 Indirect: 2,600

**Baseline:**

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 25/06/2001

**Start date:** 25/06/2001

**End date-target:** 31/07/2001

**End date-realized:** 26/07/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 17,722.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$200.00	\$1,120.00
	Local Municipality		\$600.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$21,400.00	

**Remarks:** LT-103

**Participants:** 4 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
 Ministry of Local Government  
 Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 400 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 626 work days: 1.5.a: 2000 benefiting people:

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Abessan Kabira  
Project: Tabbash Road Paving - Phase 1



The dirt street was littered with trash and became muddy and unwalkable during rain.



The condition of the road affects the quality of life in the neighborhood.



Paving has made a drastic improvement for the area, both an environmental and visual improvement.

**Abessan Kabira**

**Project Title:** Abu Dagga Road Paving  
**Project code:** 01-02-08

**Problem:** Abu Dagga Street was an unpaved, sandy street despite the fact that it runs through a large residential neighborhood. The problems caused by the lack of paving were two-fold: large amounts of dust in the air and damage to cars when driving in inclement weather.

**Solution:** CHF paved the street using interlock in cooperation with the Ministry of Local Government.

**Impact:** Paving improved driving conditions on this street which connects the neighborhood to the local school. More cars were able to access the road and driving time was shortened by smoothing out the bumps in the road. In addition, public health concerns about diseases carried by dust were alleviated by the paving.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,200 Indirect: 1200

**Baseline:** Abu Dagga Street was an unpaved road in a residential area, 640 meters in length.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Abessan Kabira Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 28/05/2001

**Start date:** 28/05/2001

**End date-target:** 30/09/2001

**End date-realized:** 24/08/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 28,326.83

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$60,250.00	\$2,270.00
	Land value		\$18,750.00
	Ministry of Local Government		

**Remarks:** LT-112

**Participants:**

- 4 Abessan Kabira Municipality
- Ministry of Local Government
- Developmental Civic Forum
- Neighborhood Representatives

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 640 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 1825 work days: 1.5.a: 200 benefiting people:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Abessan Kabira  
Project: Abu Dagga Road Paving



The sand road was a major source of dust that covered both homes and crops.



CHF starts the process of paving by smoothing out the road.



Interlock paving is easy to maintain and reduces the amount of dust made by passing cars.

Abessan Kabira

**Project Title:** Abessan Kabira Sports Field  
**Project code:** 00-02-09

**Problem:** There was no appropriate sports field in Abessan Kabira. Youths played in the streets or on private fields. The nearest sports facility was in Abessan Jedida.

**Solution:** CHF and partners built a sports field.

**Impact:** The new sports field is used by over 2000 kids from the ages 6 to 16. These kids have the opportunity to partake in organized sports, improving both their physical fitness and their ability to work as team.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,000 Indirect: 4,000

**Baseline:** No sporting facilities in Abessan Kabira.

**Studies:** The opening of the soccer field was a huge festivity. During 7 days, a tournament was held between 14 teams from all over the CSP cluster. The opening ceremony, the final and the prize ceremony have been internationally broadcasted on television by Al Jazeera and on Palestine Television. During the ceremonies ample attention was given to the USAID/CHF funding, via billboards and speakers, while CHF staff was requested to hand the cup and medals to the winning team and selected players.

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 09/04/2001  
**Start date:** 09/04/2000  
**End date-target:** 31/08/2001  
**End date-realized:** 28/09/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 19,329.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$460.00	\$7,220.00
	Land value		\$12,700.00

**Remarks:** LT-36

**Participants:** 3 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Neighborhood Committee

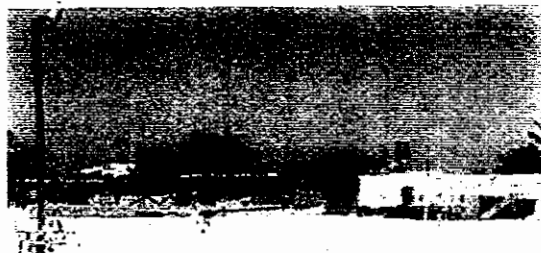
**USAID Indicators:** 1.3: 2075 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities4: 390 work days: 1.3.a: 2000 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

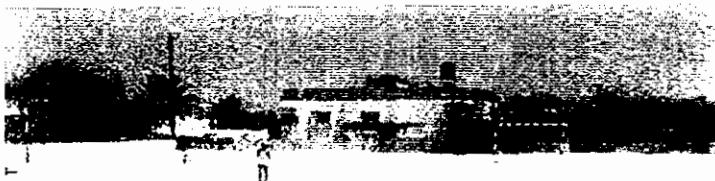
Village: Abessan Kabira  
Project: Abessan Kabira Sports Field



The building will be used to house sporting equipment.



The work starts on smoothing the field



The field is prepared for a soccer game.

Abessan Kabira

**Project Title:** Public Awareness - Cleaning Campaign  
**Project code:** 01-02-11

**Problem:** The main roads in Abessan Kabira were littered with trash and dirt. There was little awareness among the area residents about maintaining a clean environment in public spaces. The community had no previous involvement in clean-up campaigns.

**Solution:** CHF working with the local NGOs and the municipality conducted a clean-up and public awareness campaign. Local people cleaned the streets and hung posters urging people to keep the area clean. One hundred trees were planted to provide shade and green to the area.

**Impact:** An improved aesthetic in the clean-up area and a new awareness among participants and area residents regarding environmental issues.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,200 Indirect: 9500

**Baseline:** Littered streets and little communication between the community and local municipality regarding village clean-up.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 01/08/2001

**Start date:** 01/08/2001

**End date-target:** 31/08/2001

**End date-realized:** 25/09/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 1,238.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$2,300.00
	Local Municipality	\$1,000.00	

**Remarks:** LT-157

**Participants:** 3 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Hussam Association

**USAID Indicators:** 1.4: 1200 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation1.4.a: 100 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation4: 398 work days:

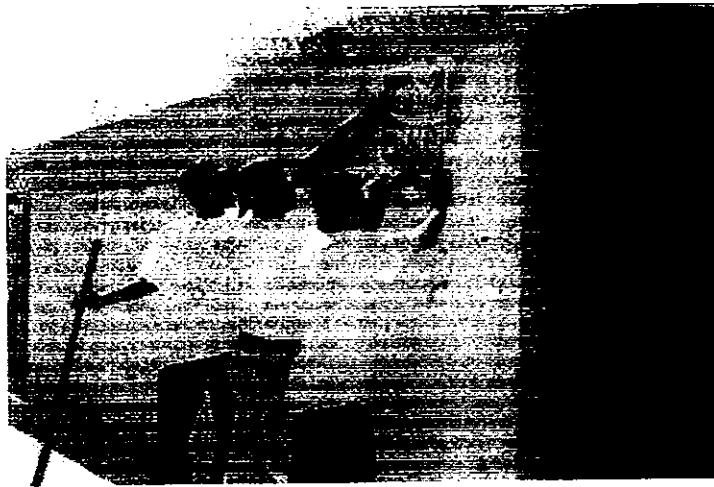


# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Abessan Kabira  
Project: Public Awareness - Cleaning Campaign



A tree is planted along main street, providing green space and raising environmental awareness in the community.



Posters promote a message of a cleaner environment and encourage residents to keep their streets clean.

## Abessan Kabira

**Project Title:** Paving Road Tabbash Phase Two

**Project code:** 01-02-12

**Problem:** Tabbash Street runs through crowded neighborhood connecting two main streets. The street was unpaved and uneven. Passing cars caused the dirt from the road to cover yards and homes. The lack of paving made it difficult to maintain decent driving conditions.

**Solution:** CHF working with the Ministry of Local Government paved the road. CHF paved Tabbash Street using interlock bricks and the Ministry of Local Government paved the surrounding neighborhood roads.

**Impact:** Smoother driving conditions and better air quality.

**Beneficiaries:** 3,000 Indirect: 2600

**Baseline:** Unpaved road connecting two main streets.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 02/08/2001

**Start date:** 02/08/2001

**End date-target:** 17/09/2001

**End date-realized:** 24/08/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 14,606.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$350.00	\$1,100.00
	Local Municipality		\$600.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$25,900.00	
	Local NGO		\$100.00

**Remarks:** LT-147

**Participants:** 3 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum  
Ministry of Local Government  
Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 400 meters length: Constructed or paved roads1: 3000 benefitting people: New/ improved access to physical infrastructure

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Abessan Kabira  
Project: Paving Road Tabbash Phase Two



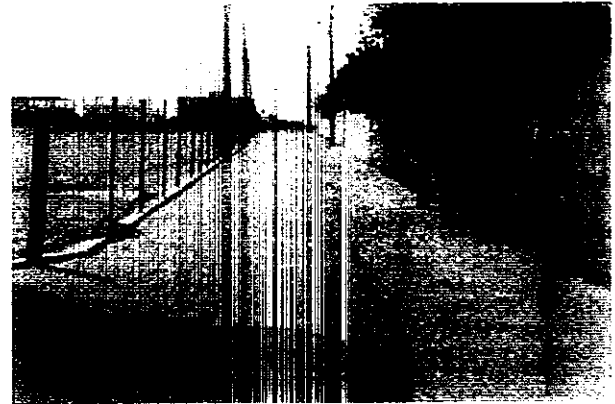
Tabbash Road was a sandy street running through a local neighborhood before paving.



Local workers lay interlock, a process that utilizes local skills and materials.



Workers have almost completed the road, improving the driving conditions for local residents.



The new paving greatly reduces pollution caused by dirt and dust and improves the overall aesthetic of the area.

02/05/2002

Abessan Kabira

Project Title: Stormwater System - Phase One  
 Project code: 01-02-13

Problem: Areas of Abessan Kabira flood during rainstorms, causing damage to property roads and crops. In addition, this area suffers from a shortage of water for both household and agricultural use. To date, there is no system in place to capture the water in order to prevent flooding and store it for use as an alternative supply of water.

Solution: Finish the construction of a stormwater system. In phase one, the implementation partners did the construction works. CHF/USAID focused on the research and the mitigation of environmental concerns for treatment of the collected stormwater.

Impact: Rain water no longer causes flooding in the area, instead the water is caught, stored and used as a supplemental water supply in the region.

Beneficiaries: 8,000 . Indirect: 10,000

Baseline: Abessan Kabira is 18 km2 in size, 20% of the total area is heavily populated.

Studies:

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by PEC DAR
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CSP Environmental specialist
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CSP accountant
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CSP economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 01/07/2001

Start date: 01/07/2001

End date-target: 30/12/2001

End date-realized: 30/11/2001

Quote 1:	\$ 8,000.00	EMCC
Quote 2:	\$ 9,900.00	WEDO
Quote 3:	\$ 9,300.00	INFOPLAN

CHF share: \$ 8,115.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$200.00
	Local Municipality		\$3,270.00
	Contractor		\$300.00

Remarks: LT-38

Participants: 4 PEC DAR  
 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Community

USAID Indicators: 1.4: water sources:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Abessan Kabira  
Project: Stormwater System



Placed a system to capture the water



Store ready for water use as an alternative supply of water

02/05/2002

Abessan Kabira

Project Title: Road Paving 1/2 WB  
 Project code: 01-02-14

Problem: Pedestrians and drivers found it difficult to use this road during rainstorms due to flooding. Pedestrians could not use the road because of the mud factor and drivers had trouble passing through the sludge without getting stuck.

Solution: CHF and World Bank paved the road using both asphalt and interlock bricks.

Impact: Paving allows local residents to use the road throughout the year despite weather conditions.

Beneficiaries: 2,800 Indirect: 2400

Baseline: 1400m length unpaved road.

Studies:

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by the municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CHF community services specialist
3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CHF environmental specialist
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CHF accountant
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CHF economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 09/09/2001

Start date: 15/07/2001

End date-target: 30/10/2001

End date-realized: 23/10/2001

Quote 1: \$ 29,245.00 Khuza'a Company  
 Quote 2: \$ 30,250.00 Abu Salah Company  
 Quote 3: \$ 34,810.00 Al Rehab Company

CHF share: \$ 27,993.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$400.00	\$260.00
	Ministry of Local Government		\$60,000.00
	Land value		\$18,750.00
	Local Municipality		\$1,900.00

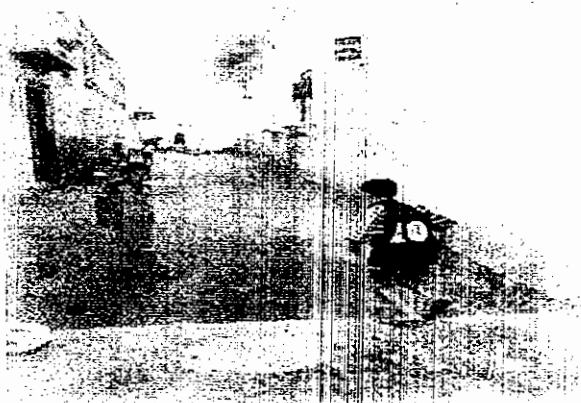
Remarks: LT-117

Participants: 3 World Bank  
 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum

USAID Indicators: 1.1.d: 600 # individual benef.: 1.1.e: # individual males: 1.1.f: 600 # individual females:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

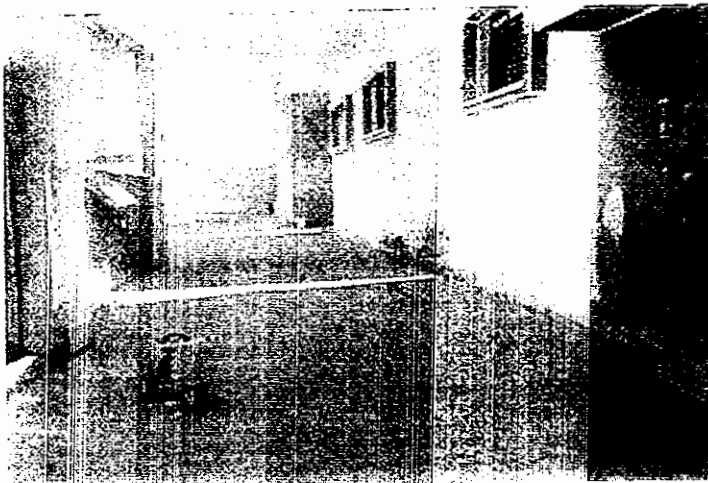
Village: Abessan Kabira  
Project: Road Paving 1/2 W/F



Narrow, unpaved street, dust create unhealthy Environment



Inter lock paving made street safer rec the dust proble



One of the narrow streets before paving

02/05/2002

Abessan Kabira

Project Title: Expansion Pre-School/Kindergarten (Sind)

Project code: 01-02-15

Problem: Sindibad Kindergarten did not have enough room to accommodate the 110 students that attend the school.

Solution: Complete two classrooms and renovate the existing two classrooms.

Impact: Students will have more comfortable classrooms and a better learning environment.

Beneficiaries: 110 Indirect: 300

Baseline: Two old classrooms furnished with old furniture.

Studies:

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 22/08/2001

Start date: 22/08/2001

End date-target: 31/12/2001

End date-realized: 26/11/2001

Quote 1: \$ 19,924.00 Darwish A. Mualiq Company

Quote 2: \$ 21,922.00 Abu Rejila Company

Quote 3: \$ 22,464.00 Abu Salah

CHF share: \$ 18,954.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$1,250.00	\$1,000.00
	Local Municipality		\$23,000.00
	Land value		\$25,000.00
	Local NGO		\$800.00

Remarks: LT-155

Participants: 2 Abessan Kabira Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum

USAID Indicators: 1.1.d: 160 # individual benef.: 1.1.e: 80 # individual males: 1.1.f: 80 # individual females: 1.3.a: 700 # sq.mtrs: Youth facilities built/refurbished 1.3.c: 410 potential benef.: 1.3.d: 250 # individual benef.: 1.3.e: 130 # individual males: 1.3.f: 120 # individual females:



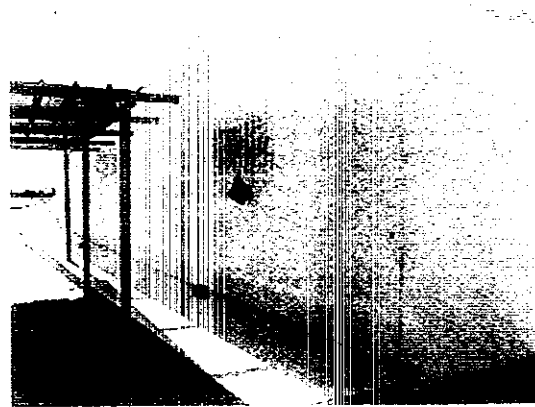
## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Abessan Kabira.

**Project: Expansion Pre-School/Kindergarten (Sinc)**



New classroom, school furniture allows students concentrate



The finished product-new classrooms in At Kabira



Work begins on building suitable classrooms for local school

## Projects Status Report

02/05/2002

Abessan Kabira

Project Title: Complition Women Library  
 Project code: 01-02-16

Problem: There is no library for women.

Solution: Working with the community and Abessan Jedida Municipality, CHF has paved the road and created a sidewalk for students who walk to school. A local women's NGO supervised the work on behalf of the neighborhood.

Impact: There is a new construction library for women in AK with area of 180sq. meters. The women of Abessan Kabira will benefit from such project and will increase access to educational facilities. 960 working days.

Beneficiaries: 600

Baseline: There is new constructed library, partially for women, without furniture.

Studies:

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by NGO
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CHF community services specialist
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CHF accountant
4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CHF economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 01/05/2001

Start date: 01/05/2001

End date-target: 30/03/2002

End date-realized: 15/03/2002

Quote 1:	\$ 8,908.00	Masri Company
Quote 2:	\$ 9,600.00	Yafa Stores
Quote 3:	\$ 10,503.00	Tanira Company

CHF share: \$ 8,908.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$1,000.00
	Local NGO		\$3,300.00
	Contractor		\$100.00
	Local Municipality		\$150.00

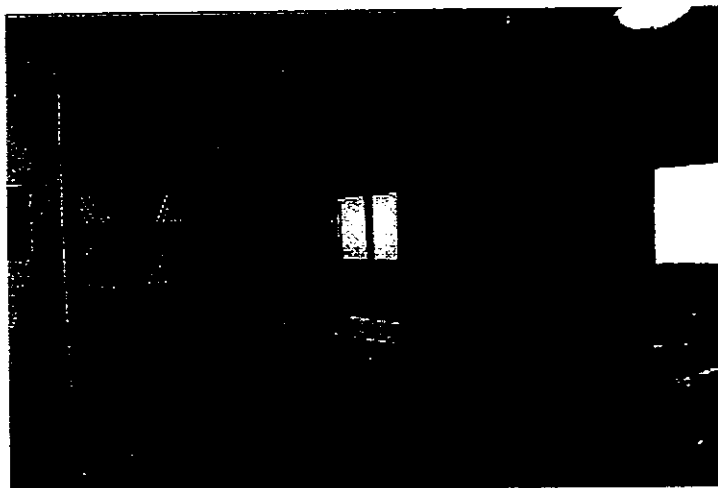
Remarks: LT-174

Participants: 2 Women Union in Abessan Kabira  
 Community

USAID Indicators: 1.1.c: 180 # sq.mtrs classrooms: 1.1.d: 600 # individual benef.: 1.1.f: 600 # individual females:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Abessan Kabira  
Project: Completion Women Library



Supplying furniture

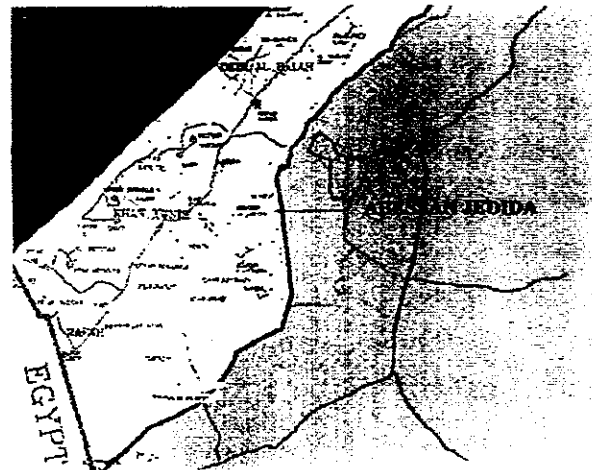
## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village Profile for -  
Region -  
Cluster -

Abessan Jedida  
PALESTINE  
CRSP Khan Younis

### Village Information:

Population:	4,890
Altitude:	80 Mtrs
Number of Basic Schools:	2
Number of Secondary Schools:	0
Number of Hospitals:	0
Number of Dispensaries:	0
Nearest School:	2 Kms
Nearest Hospital:	4 Kms



### Village Description:

Abessan Jedida is a small village located four kilometers east of Khan Younis. The village has its own municipality. Of the 3,100 dunums that make up Abessan Jedida, 40% is farmland. Most projects undertaken are related to infrastructure and education. Typically, projects are improving roads leading to schools and farm land, water improvement projects and youth activities. To date, six projects have been completed in Abessan Jedida. The value of the 6 village specific projects is \$521,547 of which USAID invested \$112,848. These project are also a source of employment. From these projects, approximately 200 of work months were created. The community has a high rate of contribution to CRSP projects, for every one dollar invested by USAID, the community has invested or raised almost \$3.60. CHF has three partner NGOs in the village.

## Abessan Jedida

**Project Title:** School Access/Road Paving  
**Project code:** LT-8

**Problem:** The road leading to Abessan Jedida School is a heavily travelled road used by the local residents and students from surrounding villages. The road was unpaved and uneven causing damage to cars. Conditions were especially poor during the raining season when the lower section of the road would flood, making it unpassable.

**Solution:** Working with the community and Abessan Jedida Municipality, CHF paved the road using asphalt and built a sidewalk connecting the main road with the school.

**Impact:** Both students and the population at large can now travel on a smoothly paved road, minimizing the damage to local vehicles and traffic accidents. A sidewalk has been built alongside the road, supplying the community with a safe passage for pedestrians.

**Beneficiaries:** 3,100 Indirect: 3,500

**Baseline:** The road needed requalification and paving with a length of 180 meters, width of 8.5 meters, and 2.8 - 3.3 meters for sidewalks.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Abessan Jedida Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant
4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CRSP Program Director

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 05/06/2000

**Start date:** 25/06/2000

**End date-target:** 30/09/2000

**End date-realized:** 28/09/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 20,125.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$250.00	\$3,000.00
	Local Municipality	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00
	Land value		\$54,000.00
	Local Authorities		\$727.00

**Remarks:** LT-8

**Participants:** 3 Abessan Jedida Municipality  
Neighborhood Committee  
Women's Cultural Center

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 180 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 720 work days:

# **CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

**Village: Abessan Jedida**  
**Project: School Access/Road Paving**



Before this project, students walked home on the road. The sidewalk provides a safe place for them to walk.

# Abessan Jedida

**Project Title:** School Access/ Road Paving Phase 2

**Project code:** LT-19

**Problem:** The road is unpaved and heavily travelled by students from the surrounding villages who attend the local school. Conditions are especially poor during the wet season when the lower portion of the road floods.

**Solution:** Working with the community and Abessan Jedida Municipality, CHF has paved the road and created a sidewalk for students who walk to school. A local women's NGO supervised the work on behalf of the neighborhood.

**Impact:** Both students and the population at large can now travel on a smoothly paved road minimizing damage to cars and traffic accidents. A sidewalk has been built alongside the road giving people a safe passage to walk.

**Beneficiaries:** 3,100 Indirect: 3,500

**Baseline:** The road needed requalification and paving. Length 180 meters, width 8 meters, sidewalk 1.5 meters.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 27/08/2000

**Start date:** 28/08/2000

**End date-target:** 28/09/2000

**End date-realized:** 28/09/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 30,177.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$6,800.00	\$3,815.00
	Local Municipality		
	Land value		\$63,000.00
	Contractor		

**Remarks:** LT-19

**Participants:** 3 Abessan Jedida Municipality  
Neighborhood Committee  
Women's Cultural Center

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 180 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 845 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: Abessan Jedida**

**Project: School Access/ Road Paving Phase 2**



Many potholes faced the student when they passing the road  
their school



Easy passing the road without problems



**Abessan Jedida**

**Project Title:** Youth Club/Pre-school Rehabilitation  
**Project code:** LT-30

**Problem:** An open shed was being used as a pre-school. The space was not equipped to serve as a school. In addition, the furniture that was used by the children was old and decrepit. Outside the school was an empty field that was used as an informal sports field. The field did not have equipment and changing rooms.

**Solution:** CHF built a sports room and supplied equipment for the youth club. In addition, new furniture and educational materials were purchased for the pre-school.

**Impact:** Youth now have access to sports facilities, improving their fitness and providing recreational activities. The rehabilitation of the pre-school has improved the educational environment of the young children in the area.

**Beneficiaries:** 400 Indirect 1,700

**Baseline:**

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 17/12/2000

**Start date:** 18/12/2000

**End date-target:** 01/04/2001

**End date-realized:** 30/05/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 22,791.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$66,100.00
	Land value		\$15,000.00
	Local Municipality		\$500.00

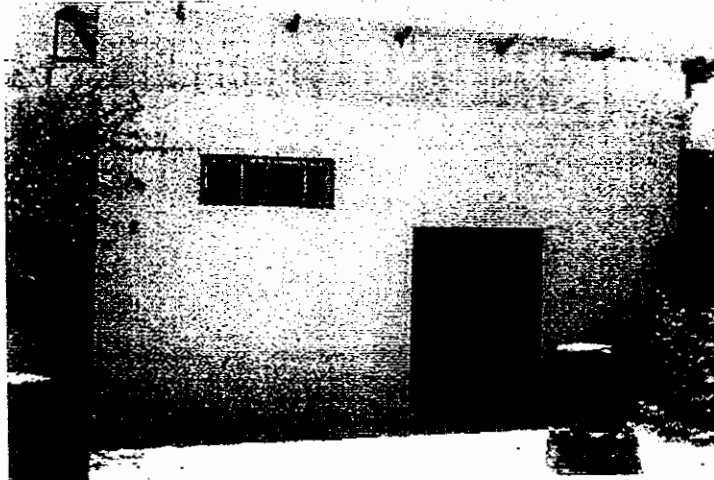
**Remarks:** LT-30

**Participants:** 3 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Abessan Jedida Municipality  
 School Administration

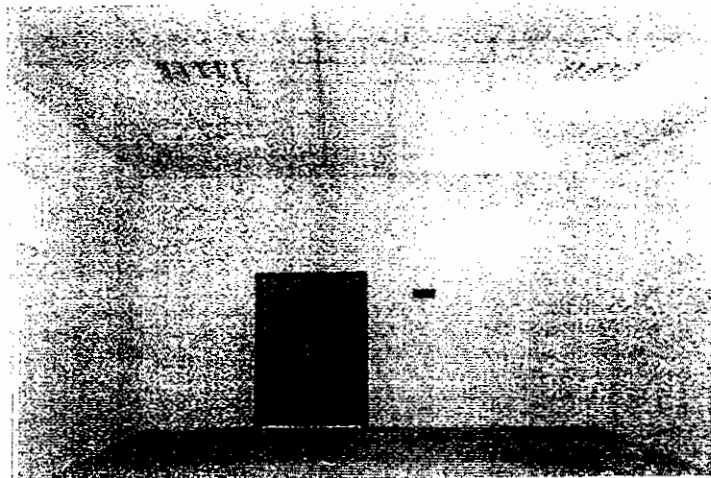
**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 250 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities1.1.a: 400 students: New or renovated schools1.3: 1400 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 460 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities4: 299 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Abessan Jedida  
Project: Youth Club/Pre-school Rehabilitation



Youth club is a vital source of entertainment for the youth of the area.



The new sports room will be used as a gym for the youth of Abessan Jedida.

Abessan Jedida

**Project Title:** Abu Asfour Road Paving  
**Project code:** LT-52

**Problem:** Abu Asfour is one of the main roads running through Abessan Jedida. Due to the lack of paving, dust was a major problem. Cars kicked up the dust covering neighborhoods and crops in dirt and polluting the air. During wet weather, the road became muddy, making it difficult to drive.

**Solution:** CHF and PECNDAR/World Bank paved the road using interlock.

**Impact:** Residents have improved driving conditions, alleviating damage done to cars by driving on unpaved roads. Paved roads are easier to maintain and will no longer be a source of large amounts of dust.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,700 Indirect: 2,500

**Baseline:** Unpaved main street.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by PECNDAR/World Bank
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP Program Director
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 02/08/2001

**Start date:** 02/08/2001

**End date-target:** 30/10/2001

**End date-realized:** 25/08/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 24,088.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$150,150.00	\$5,920.00
	Land value		
	International Donor		

**Remarks:** LT-52

**Participants:** 4 Abessan Jedida Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 PECNDAR/World Bank  
 Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 1200 meters length: Constructed or paved roads1: 1700 benefitting people: New/ improved access to physical infrastructure4: 2839 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: Abessan Jedida**  
**Project: Abu Asfour Road Paving**



A sandy road in Abessan Jedida before paving

05/02/2002

**Abessan Jedida**

**Project Title:** Community Leaders Center  
**Project code:** LT-70

**Problem:** The people of Abessan Jedida had no official meeting space to consult with their government representatives. Meetings were held in the mayor's office. Local committee leaders wanted an equipped space to meet with their constituency and their counterparts in the municipality.

**Solution:** UNDP built the meeting room with the cooperation of the Abessan Jedida Municipality. CHF supplied the furniture and the communications equipment including a VCR, film projectors and an overhead projector.

**Impact:** The 4,890 people of Abessan Jedida now have an official meeting space. The meeting room is used frequently for meetings with the mayor and other government representatives. 3.8 work months were generated for the renovation of the meeting space.

**Beneficiaries:** 75 Indirect: 340

**Baseline:** Unfurnished room located over the municipal building, 60 square meters.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Abessan Jedida Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant
4. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 17/12/2000

**Start date:** 17/12/2000

**End date-target:** 31/12/2000

**End date-realized:** 22/12/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 4,575.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		
	PECDAR	\$13,898.00	
	Contractor		\$200.00

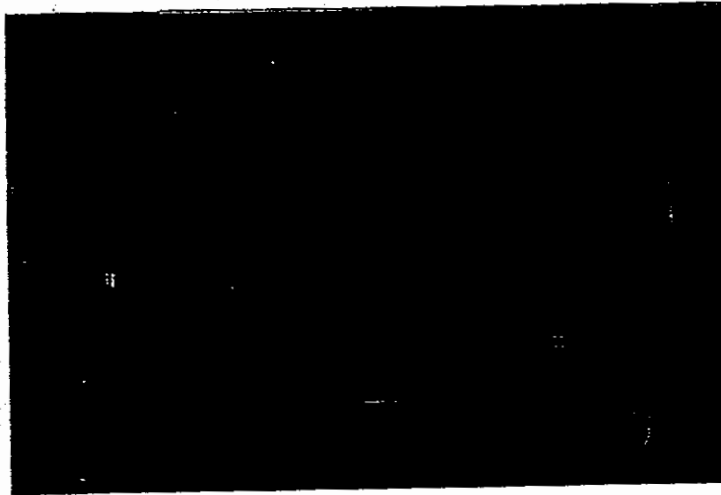
**Remarks:** LT-70

**Participants:** 3 UNDP/PECDAR  
 Abessan Jedida Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum

**USAID Indicators:** 4: 260 work days: 3.1: 24 benefitting people: Local council training1.3: 60 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 24 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities3.1.a: 21 training hours:

## **CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

**Village: Abessan Jedida**  
**Project: Community Leaders Center**



The new conference room is used as a meeting space  
for community and local leaders.

## Abessan Jedida

**Project Title:** Agricultural Road  
**Project code:** LT-101

**Problem:** Local farmers had trouble accessing over 150,000 square meters of agricultural land because of the condition of the pre-existing road. The road was narrow and unpaved and would flood and become muddy during wet weather.

**Solution:** CHF opened the road by widening it from its original 3 meters in width to 6 meters. In order to eliminate the problems of flooding and potholes, the road was smoothed and covered with two layers of sub-base aggregate with a thickness of 20 cm.

**Impact:** Farm land can now be accessed year around and with greater ease because of the improved conditions of the agricultural road. 9.6 work months were created by this project.

**Beneficiaries:** 450 Indirect: 600

**Baseline:** 390 meter long and 3 meter wide unpaved agricultural road.

**Studies:**

1. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
2. Technical Assessment - prepared by Abessan Jedida Municipality
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
4. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 28/03/2001

**Start date:** 28/03/2001

**End date-target:** 28/04/2001

**End date-realized:** 19/04/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 11,092.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u><b>Donor name</b></u>	<u><b>Cash</b></u>	<u><b>In kind</b></u>
	Community	\$200.00	\$860.00
	Local Municipality		\$700.00
	Contractor	\$2,940.00	
	Land value		\$17,550.00

**Remarks:** LT-101

**Participants:** 3 Abessan Jedida Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum  
Local Farmers

**USAID Indicators:** 1.2: 150000 sq. meters: Enhanced access to and use of agricultural land1.2.a: 1350 benefitting people:  
Enhanced access to and use of agricultural land1.5: 390 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4:  
260 work days: 1.5.a: 1350 benefitting people:

# **CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

**Village: Abessan Jedida**  
**Project: Agricultural Road**



Dust from this road, which connects the village to the fields, is a major source of dust which covers crops.



This road is also used by children to walk to school. Sand and mud soil the clothes of those who have to walk.



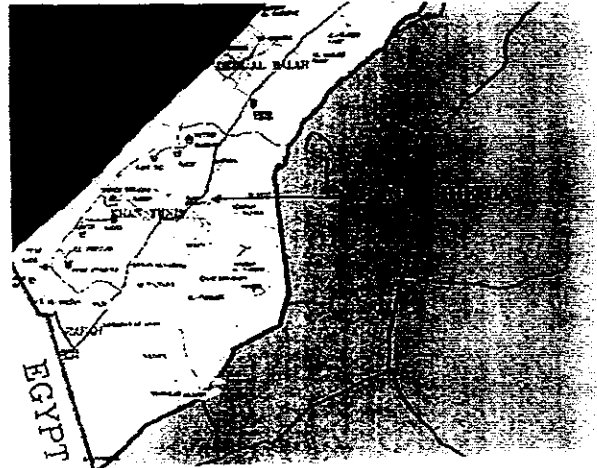
## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village Profile for -  
Region -  
Cluster -

Bani Suheila  
PALESTINE  
CRSP Khan Younis

### Village Information:

Population:	28,420
Altitude:	70 Mtrs
Number of Basic Schools:	8
Number of Secondary Schools:	0
Number of Hospitals:	0
Number of Dispensaries:	4
Nearest School:	2 Kms
Nearest Hospital:	2 Kms



### Village Description:

Bani Suheila is a village of 5170 dunums of which 48% is farm land. The village is the most densely populated of all of the CSP villages and an average family size of 7.03. Bani Suheila is underdeveloped, there are no hospitals or schools in the area. Residents must travel to Khan Younis and other neighboring villages to attend school. Bani Suheila has many cluster-wide activities due to its location in the center of the VSP Cluster. Most projects center around education and water. Cost sharing in this village is high; the matching contribution for the 14 completed projects was over 300%, with a value of \$1,197,648 and a USAID investment of \$296,725. Approximately, 600 work months of employment were generated through the implementation of these projects.

**Bani Suheila****Project Title:** Computer Training Room**Project code:** 00-03-01**Problem:** There was a high demand for training courses in the community to improve job skills and alleviate the problem of unemployment.**Solution:** CHF built a computer training room and installed the necessary network for internet access. The Australian Embassy donated the computers to the facility.**Impact:** The population of Bani Suheila will have access to a training center in their village. The training improve the economic opportunities of the people living in the area.**Beneficiaries:** 480 Indirect: 960**Baseline:** Empty hall with broken windows.**Studies:**  
1. Technical Assessment - prepared by al-Huda Association  
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist  
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant  
4. Economic Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist  
5. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer  
6. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist**Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 21/03/2000**Start date:** 23/03/2000**End date-target:** 13/04/2000**End date-realized:** 13/04/2000**CHF share:** \$ 4,252.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$2,500.00	
	International Donor	\$5,000.00	
	Contractor		\$465.00

**Remarks:** LT-3**Participants:** 2 al-Huda Association  
Australian Embassy**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 22 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities1.1.a: 480 students: New or renovated schools4:  
283 work days:

145

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Bani Suheila  
Project: Computer Training Room



Students attend a training session on basic computer usage.

**Bani Suheila**

**Project Title:** Upgrading Village Roads  
**Project code:** 00-03-02

**Problem:** Many of the main roads in Bani Suheila are unpaved. Mud and dust accumulate depending upon the season, making the roads difficult to drive. The spread of dust caused by passing cars is a public health concern due to the affects it has air quality.

**Solution:** CHF paved the roads using interlock. This method is easy to maintain and is work intensive, creating 1476 work days for the impoverished village.

**Impact:** Improvement in street conditions and minimizing the amount of airborne dust. Seven hundred and seventy-seven work days generated.

**Beneficiaries:** 14,200 Indirect: 4,800

**Baseline:** Six inner roads that branch off of al-Qahwaji Street are unpaved. 800 meters in length and 5 meters in width

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Bani Suheila Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 14/07/2000

**Start date:** 14/07/2000

**End date-target:** 31/08/2000

**End date-realized:** 21/08/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 22,664.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$250.00	\$788.00
	Local Municipality	\$1,000.00	\$2,405.00
	PECDAR	\$64,180.00	
	Contractor	\$2,798.00	

**Remarks:** LT-6

**Participants:** 4 PECDAR/UNDP  
 al-Aqsa Association  
 Bani Suheila Municipality  
 Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 800 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 1476 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

**Village: Bani Suheila**  
**Project: Upgrading Village Roads**



The roads inside of the village were too narrow for vehicles.



The road is widened and interlock is layed improving driving conditions.



The paved road improves the general aesthetic of the neighborhood.

**Bani Suheila****Project Title:** Upgrading al-Sakia Neighborhood Phase 1**Project code:** 00-03-03**Problem:** The roads in the neighborhood were in ill-repair and potholed.**Solution:** CHF installed stairs leading to homes and paved the roads inside the neighborhood with interlock. Interlock is easy to maintain and is labor-intensive to install.**Impact:** Living conditions were improved in the area. In addition, paving with interlock facilitated the construction of a cesspit.**Beneficiaries:** 1,800 Indirect: 500**Baseline:****Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Bani Suheila Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

**Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 27/08/2000**Start date:** 27/08/2000**End date-target:** 30/09/2000**End date-realized:** 27/09/2000**CHF share:** \$ 35,103.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$250.00	\$1,501.00
	Local Municipality	\$5,000.00	\$1,500.00
	PECDAR	\$134,219.00	
	Land value		\$3,000.00

**Remarks:** LT-54**Participants:**

- 6 PECDAR/World Bank
- Bani Suheila Municipality
- al-Huda Association
- Developmental Civic Forum
- Neighborhood Committee
- Neighborhood leaders

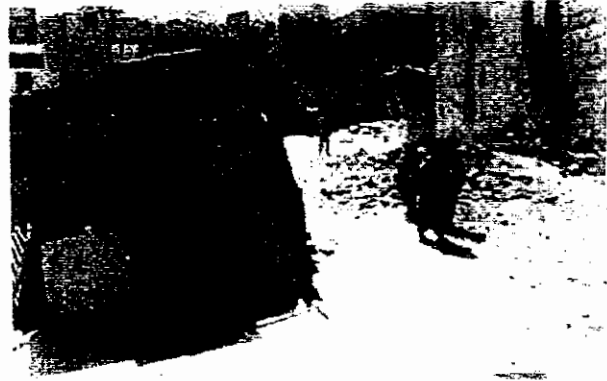
**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 1610 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 2496 work days: 1.5.a: 1800 benefiting people:

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Bani Suheila  
Project: Upgrading al-Sakia Neighborhood Phase 1



Old neighborhood roads were hard to drive and tended to flood during rainstorms.



In addition to the mud, trash lined the streets leading up to people's homes.



Construction debris and stones obstructed neighborhood streets.



The new road is easy to maintain and improves the hygiene of the neighborhood.

**Bani Suheila**

**Project Title:** Playground Improvement  
**Project code:** 00-03-04

**Problem:** The playground was a small, sandy field that could not accommodate the number of students who attended the adjacent school. No organized sports could be played on the field due to lack of space. The lack of paving made the playground unusable after rain storms and the dust during the summer destroyed the clothes of those who utilized the playground.

**Solution:** CHF constructed a playground of 120 square meters and a shed to cover the space.

**Impact:** Students have access to a clean and spacious playground.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,400 Indirect: 1,100

**Baseline:** Small playground with a sandy yard in an area of 500 square meters.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by the Ministry of Education
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 18/09/2000

**Start date:** 18/09/2000

**End date-target:** 31/12/2000

**End date-realized:** 22/12/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 6,707.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$600.00	\$250.00
	Land value		\$7,200.00
	Contractor		\$500.00
	Local NGO		\$250.00

**Remarks:** LT-39

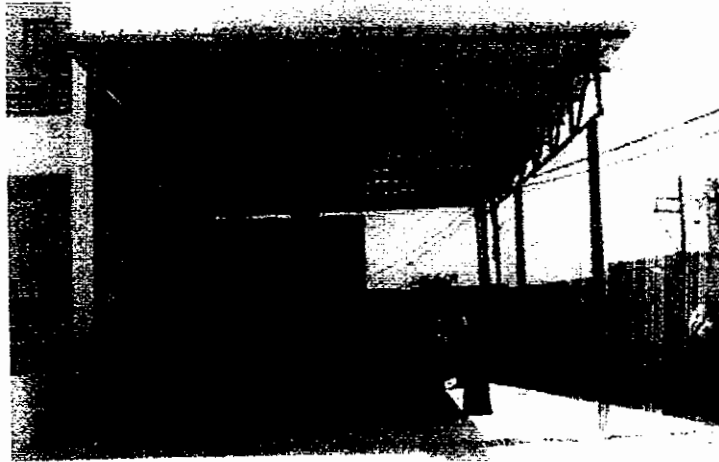
**Participants:** 4 Bani Suheila Municipality  
 al-Huda Association  
 Ministry of Education  
 School Management

**USAID Indicators:** 1.3: 120 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 1400 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities4: 135 work days:



# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Bani Suheila  
Project: Playground Improvement



An awning supplies relief to students on a hot day in Gaza.

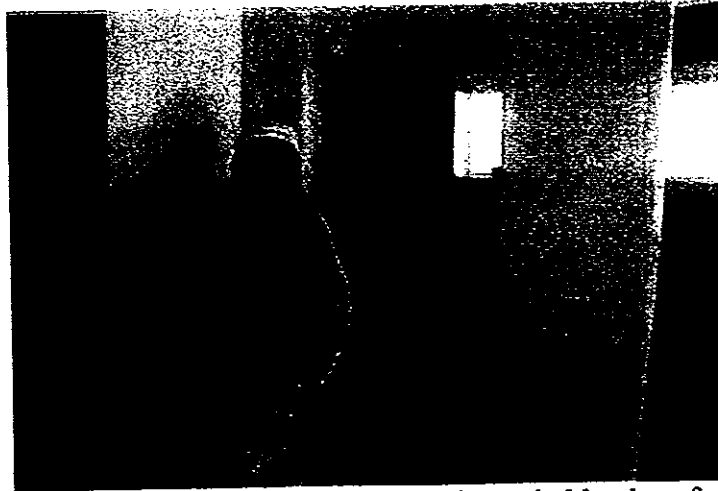
**Bani Suheila****Project Title:** Sports Field and Facility**Project code:** 00-03-05**Problem:** The youth of Bani Suheila were using a bare lot as a sports field. There was no sporting equipment or changing facilities available.**Solution:** CHF, working with Bani Suheila Municipality, rehabilitated the sports and in the process created a 5100 square meter sports facility. A fence was built around the lot and recreational facilities which include a changing room.**Impact:** Sports activities can now be held in the Bani Suheila area.**Beneficiaries:** 4,500 Indirect: 6,000**Baseline:** A wide sandy field surrounded by an old fence.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 25/09/2000**Start date:** 25/09/2000**End date-target:** 27/02/2001**End date-realized:** 27/02/2001**CHF share:** \$ 20,247.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$933.00
	Local Municipality		\$1,000.00
	Land value		\$273,000.00
	Local NGO		\$300.00

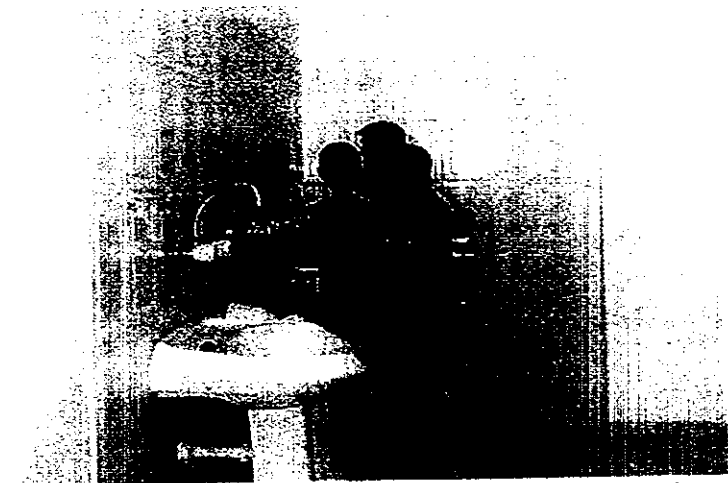
**Remarks:** LT-21**Participants:** 3 Bani Suheila Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum  
Neighborhood Committee**USAID Indicators:** 1.3: 5100 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 4500 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities4: 434 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Bani Suheila  
Project: Sports Field and Facility



One of the sport facilities is preparing suitable place for washing



Children can change their clothes and washing their hands easily

**Bani Suheila****Project Title:** Upgrading al-Sakia Neighborhood Phase 2**Project code:** 00-03-06

**Problem:** The al-Sakia neighborhood in Bani Suheila is the poorest neighborhood in the area. The neighborhood lacks good infrastructure and the residents have a high rate of unemployment. The road that runs through the neighborhood was unpaved, dusty and dirty. Dirt would be circulated by passing cars which is a public health risk due to airborne diseases. During wet weather the road would become muddy, making it hard to use for pedestrians.

**Solution:** CHF upgraded the entire area by paving the road with interlock. The paving improved access to the school.

**Impact:** Laying the interlock improved the entrances to neighborhood houses.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,600 Indirect: 600

**Baseline:** The neighborhood of al-Sakia is the poorest in the village, marked by overcrowding and poor infrastructure. The roads in the neighborhood were rundown and strewn with potholes.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Bani Suheila Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 25/09/2000

**Start date:** 25/09/2000

**End date-target:** 31/12/2000

**End date-realized:** 16/12/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 43,999.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$4,250.00	\$1,321.00
	Land value		\$8,050.00
	Local Municipality		\$1,500.00
	PECDAR	\$110,073.00	

**Remarks:** LT-55

**Participants:** 5 PECDAR/World Bank  
Bani Suheila Municipality  
al-Huda Association  
Developmental Civic Forum  
Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 1440 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 2751 work days: 1.5.a: 1600 benefiting people:

Bani Suheila

**Project Title:** Classroom Extension  
**Project code:** 00-03-07

**Problem:** There were not enough classrooms to accommodate the number of students in the area. Many children were unable to attend school due to the lack of space.

**Solution:** The waiting list has been eliminated as all students are now able to enroll in the school. Students enjoy improved classroom conditions due to the new space provided by the construction. Two new teachers were hired.

**Impact:** CHF and its local partner NGO, al-Huda, decided to enlarge the school to accommodate the influx of students. An additional 3 classrooms were added to the building. The pre-school now serves 100 students every day.

**Beneficiaries:** 250 Indirect: 400

**Baseline:** One room school building, 69 square meters.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 25/09/2000

**Start date:** 25/09/2000

**End date-target:** 28/02/2001

**End date-realized:** 25/02/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 13,568.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$1,500.00	\$2,900.00
	Land value		\$2,484.00
	Local Municipality		\$800.00
	Local NGO		\$829.00

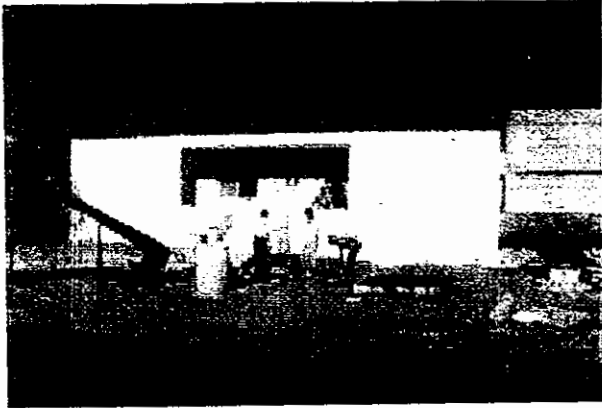
**Remarks:** LT-69

**Participants:** 1 Al-Huda Association

**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 69 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities1.3.a: 250 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.1.a: 250 students: New or renovated schools4: 442 work days:

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

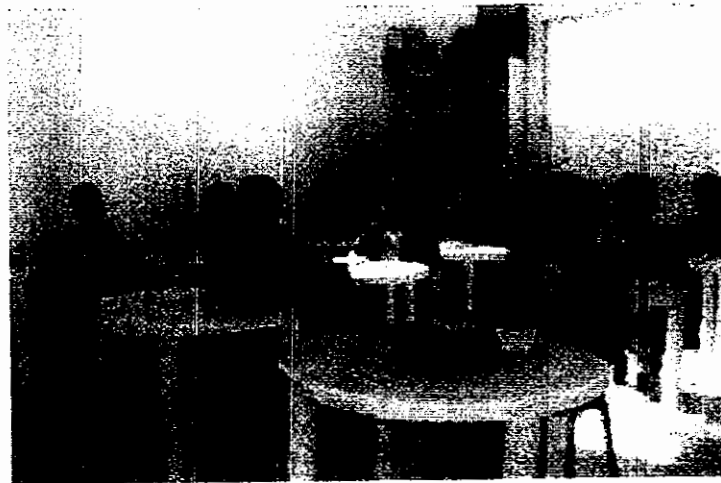
**Village: Bani Suheila**  
**Project: Classroom Extension**



This additional space alleviates the problem of overcrowding



The new classrooms have been built specifically for learning.



Students enjoy a better learning environment provided by the new classroom.

**Bani Suheila****Project Title:** Pre-school Playground and Sanitation**Project code:** 00-03-08**Problem:** The playground connected to the pre-school was rundown and often vandalized. There was no fence or gate surrounding the area. The swings and slides were rusted and dangerous. Also, there were no lavatory facilities for the young students to use during school hours.**Solution:** CHF, with strong community support, rehabilitated the playground by cleaning the area and supplying new slides and other playground equipment. A new building was built to house the new lavatories for the kids. A fence was installed around the playground in order to keep the area empty at night.**Impact:** Improved recreational conditions for kindergarten students.  
354 work days were generated.**Beneficiaries:** 160 Indirect: 300**Baseline:** No lavatory facilities. The playground equipment was old.**Studies:**  
1. Technical Assessment - prepared by al-Huda Association, amended by CHF  
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist  
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer  
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant  
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist**Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 12/12/2000**Start date:** 12/12/2000**End date-target:** 28/02/2001**End date-realized:** 28/02/2001**CHF share:** \$ 7,685.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$7,250.00
	Land value		\$14,000.00
	Local Municipality		\$600.00
	Local NGO		\$777.00

**Remarks:** LT-16**Participants:** 4 al-Huda Association  
Bani Suheila Municipality  
Neighborhood Committee  
Developmental Civic Forum**USAID Indicators:** 1.4: 320 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation1.4.a: 465 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation4: 354 work days: 1.3: 460 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 320 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

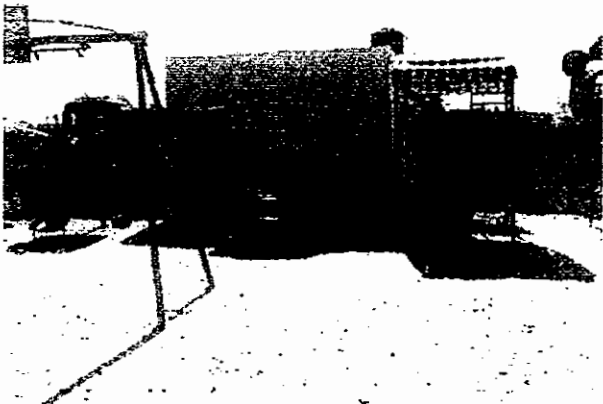
Village: Bani Suheila  
Project: Pre-school Playground and Sanitation



This project provides both a playground and a new bathroom for area students.



Construction also provides work for area construction workers.



The new playground is a safe and clean environment for local children.



Before this project, students did not have a bathroom or clean water for washing.



02/05/2002

Bani Suheila

Project Title: Sjararat Classroom Construction  
 Project code: 00-03-09

Problem: The Sjarat School had 12 classrooms serving 1200 students from 6 to 12 years old. Because of the shortage of classroom space, school days had to be broken into two shifts to allow all the students to attend class.

Solution: CHF and UNDP via the PA Job Creation Program will each build three classrooms to expand the school.

Impact: The construction of the additional classrooms will alleviate overcrowding and provide a more productive atmosphere for learning. 1872 work days will be generated by this project including six full-time teaching positions.

Beneficiaries: 1,200 Indirect: 800

Baseline: Three existing classrooms serving 1200 students.

Studies: 1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Ministry of Education  
 2. Social Assessment - prepared by CHF community services specialist  
 3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CHF environmental specialist  
 4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CHF accountant  
 5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CHF economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 21/08/2001  
 Start date: 21/07/2001  
 End date-target: 31/08/2001  
 End date-realized: 30/12/2001

Quote 1: \$ 46,738.10 Tanéera Company  
 Quote 2: \$ 47,013.00 Darwish Abu Mueliq Company  
 Quote 3: \$ 48,815.20 Al Tasamoh Company

CHF share: \$ 43,834.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$300.00	\$55,800.00
	Local NGO		\$2,100.00
	Local Municipality		\$1,200.00
	Land value		\$19,800.00

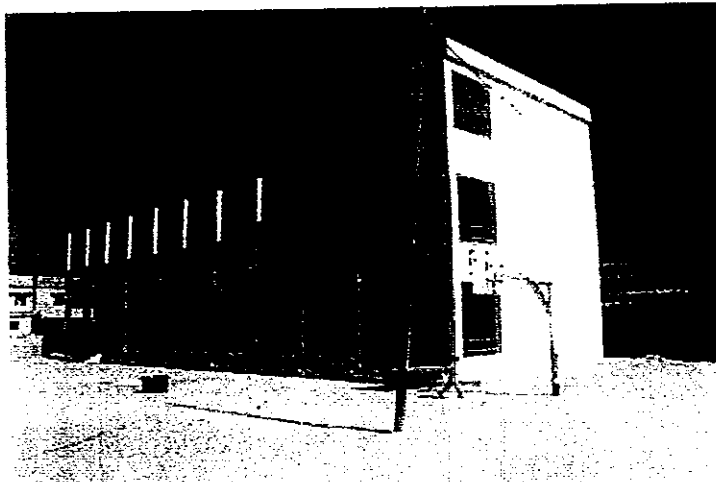
Remarks: LT-85

Participants: 4 Ministry of Education  
 Development Civic Forum  
 PA Job Creation Program / UNDP  
 School Management

USAID Indicators: 1.1.d: 1390 # individual benef.: 1.1.e: 703 # individual males: 1.1.f: 687 # individual females:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Bani Suheila  
Project: Sjararat Classroom Construction



New school building, USAID financed second floor  
(still under construction)

**Bani Suheila**

**Project Title:** Shuhada Street Paving - Phase I  
**Project code:** 01-03-10

**Problem:** Al Shuhada street runs through a residential neighborhood; the road is unpaved, sandy and dusty.

**Solution:** CHF is working closely with Ministry of Local Government and the community to upgrade and pave the road using asphalt and six inner roads using interlock.

**Impact:** Both pedestrians and drivers will benefit from the improved conditions, cutting travel time.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,100 Indirect: 1600

**Baseline:** Three inner narrow roads without pavement. A lot of loose sand and dust all connected to shuhada street.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 06/04/2001

**Start date:** 16/04/2001

**End date-target:** 30/09/2001

**End date-realized:** 20/06/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 19,326.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$150.00	\$445.50
	Land value		\$8,000.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$27,500.00	
	Local Municipality		\$750.00

**Remarks:** LT-79

**Participants:** 4 Ministry of Local Government  
Municipality of Bani Suheila  
Community Representation  
Development Civic Forum

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 650 meters length: Constructed or paved roads: 4: 871 work days: 1.5.a: 2100 benefiting people:

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Bani Suheila  
Project: Shuhada Street Paving - Phase 1



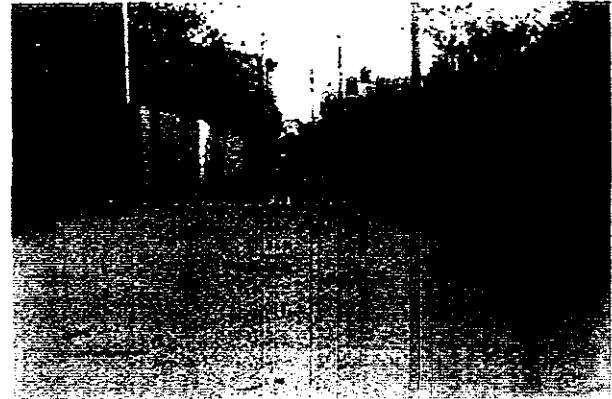
Residents put paving this road as one of their main development priorities.



The road serves as a defacto entrance to many homes, dust and mud depending upon the weather, coated homes.



Interlock improves living conditions, eliminating problems of mud and dust in the neighborhood.



Children, often barefoot, can walk down the street without soiling their clothes.

**Bani Suheila**

**Project Title:** Road Paving (1900 meters) Phase 1  
**Project code:** 01-03-11

**Problem:** Lack of paving leads to many environmental, transportation and health problems. Because of the number of cars travelling on the dirt road, dust has been blown over crops and houses. Residents are concerned about respiratory diseases caused by poor air quality. Another problem is the unsafe driving conditions due to potholes and flooding.

**Solution:** CHF paved the streets using interlock.

**Impact:** Safer driving conditions for motorists, alleviating the wear and tear on cars that use this road. People living closer to the road no longer have to suffer from dust clouds and have the added benefit of a more attractive and easier to maintain road.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,300 Indirect: 2,600

**Baseline:** Three upaved streets.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 06/04/2001

**Start date:** 16/04/2001

**End date-target:** 31/08/2001

**End date-realized:** 10/06/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 24,959.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$17,458.00	\$1,266.00
	Land value		\$6,900.00
	Ministry of Local Government		
	Local Municipality		

**Remarks:** LT-92

**Participants:** 4 Bani Suheila Municipality  
 Ministry of Local Government  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 475 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 1092 work days: 1.5.a: 2300 benefiting people:

**Bani Suheila****Project Title:** Public Awareness - Cleaning Campaign**Project code:** 01-03-12**Problem:** The main roads in Bani Suheila were littered with trash and dirt. Area residents had little awareness as to the effects of garbage on their environment and health. The community had no previous involvement in clean-up campaigns.**Solution:** CHF partnering with local NGOs and the municipality worked with area residents to clean-up public spaces and inform people the benefits of keeping it clean through an awareness campaign including hanging posters and planting 100 trees.**Impact:** Local residents have a new relationship with the municipality through the shared clean-up campaign. Residents have a heightened awareness as to the benefits of keeping public areas clean and 100 new trees to shade and green their village.**Beneficiaries:** 1,200 Indirect: 9500**Baseline:** Littered main streets coupled with little green areas and a lack of cooperation between the community and the local municipality.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 01/08/2001**Start date:** 01/08/2001**End date-target:** 31/08/2001**End date-realized:** 25/09/2001**CHF share:** \$ 1,332.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$3,400.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$1,000.00	

**Remarks:** LT-156  
There are four quotations for each item.**Participants:** 3 Bani Suheila Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum  
Hussam Association**USAID Indicators:** 1.4.a: 150 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation 1.3.a: 1200 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities 4: 398 work days: 1.4: 1200 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Bani Suheila

Project: Public Awareness - Cleaning Campaign



Children view the work from the shade as CHF workers clean the road as part of the Cleaning Campaign.

**Bani Suheila****Project Title:** Construction Community Rep. Office**Project code:** 01-03-13**Problem:** There was no office for the community representative of Bani Suheila. Meetings were held in public spaces.**Solution:** CHF and Bani Suheila Municipality built the office, CHF supplied the necessary furniture for the office.**Impact:** The community representative has a suitable meeting place.**Beneficiaries:** 40 Indirect: 26000**Baseline:** Unfurnished room located over the municipal building; 140sq.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 02/08/2001**Start date:** 02/08/2001**End date-target:** 30/09/2001**End date-realized:** 20/09/2001**CHF share:** \$ 10,112.00

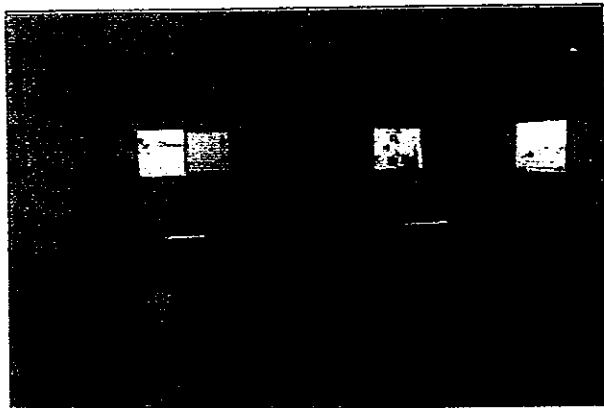
<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$500.00
	Local Municipality		\$400.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$27,000.00	

**Remarks:** LT-111**Participants:** 2 Bani Suheila Municipality  
Community Representatives**USAID Indicators:** 1.3: 140 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 40 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities4: 572 work days:

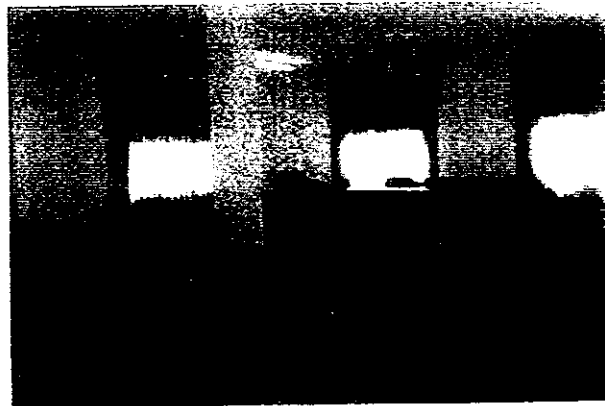


# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

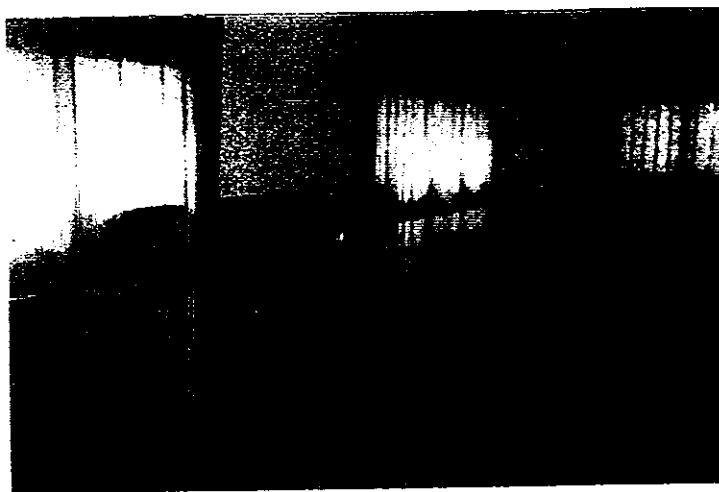
Village: Bani Suheila  
Project: Construction Community Rep. Office



This empty room over the municipal building will be furnished to serve as the community representative office.



The office now serves as a space to hold meetings between local officials and the community.



The room is prepared for a community meeting.

## Bani Suheila

**Project Title:** Road Paving (1900 meters) Phase 2  
**Project code:** 01-03-14

**Problem:** This project completed the paving started in the first phase. Before this project, the neighborhood streets were dirt roads that were a source of air pollution in addition to being difficult to drive.

**Solution:** CHF paved the streets using interlock.

**Impact:** These streets will be easier to drive and will no longer be a source of dust and dirt in the area.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,300 Indirect: 2600

**Baseline:** Three unpaved streets.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 06/04/2001

**Start date:** 16/04/2001

**End date-target:** 31/08/2001

**End date-realized:** 10/06/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 24,959.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$17,458.00	\$1,266.00
	Land value		\$6,900.00
	Ministry of Local Government		
	Local Municipality		

**Remarks:** LT-128

**Participants:** 4 Bani Suheila Municipality  
Ministry of Local Government  
Developmental Civic Forum  
Neighborhood Committees

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 475 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 1092 work days: 1.5.a: 2300 benefiting people:

Bani Suheila**Project Title:** Shuhada Street Paving - Phase 2**Project code:** 01-03-15**Problem:** al-Shuhada Street runs through a residential neighborhood; the road is unpaved, sandy and dusty. The dust causes problems to area residents in the form of air pollution. When the weather is wet, the road doesn't drain properly causing flooding in the area.**Solution:** CHF worked closely with the Ministry of Local Government and the community to upgrade and pave the road using asphalt.**Impact:** Both pedestrians and drivers will benefit from the improved conditions, cutting travel time and improving air quality.**Beneficiaries:** 2,100 Indirect: 1600**Baseline:** Three narrow inner roads without paving.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 06/04/2001**Start date:** 16/04/2001**End date-target:** 30/09/2001**End date-realized:** 20/06/2001**CHF share:** \$ 19,326.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$150.00	\$445.00
	Land value		\$8,000.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$27,500.00	
	Local Municipality		\$750.00

**Remarks:** LT-116**Participants:** 4 Ministry of Local Government  
Municipality of Bani Suheila  
Community  
Developmental Civic Forum**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 650 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 871 work days: 1.5.a: 2100 benefiting people:

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Bani Suheila  
Project: Shuhada Street Paving - Phase 2



Families living in houses on unpaved streets must deal with sand and mud generated from the street.



Paving allows residents to walk and drive comfortably year around.

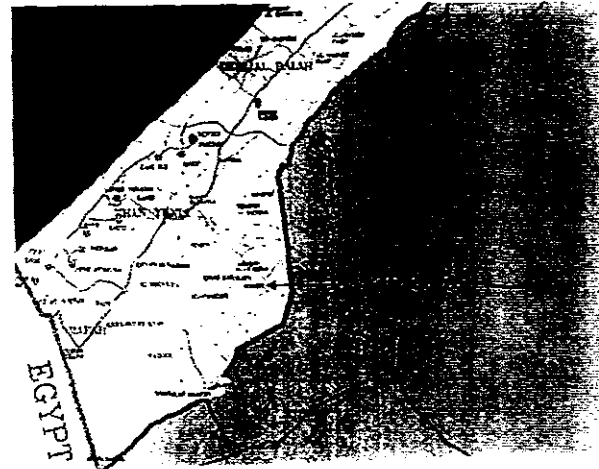
## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village Profile for -  
Region -  
Cluster -

Khuza'a  
PALESTINE  
CRSP Khan Younis

### Village Information:

Population:	7,959
Altitude:	50 Mtrs
Number of Basic Schools:	1
Number of Secondary Schools:	0
Number of Hospitals:	0
Number of Dispensaries:	1
Nearest School:	N/A
Nearest Hospital:	N/A



### Village Description:

Khuza'a is a village located six kilometers southeast of Khan Younis. The area of Khuza'a consists of 6,900 dunums of land of which 52% is farmable. Before September 2000, approximately 600 workers entered Israel for employment. Currently, only 3 laborers work in Israel and 170 travel to Gaza City for work. Its economy has been further weakened by the destruction of over 2,500 trees and livestock. Current needs in Khuza'a are water projects, road paving and youth facilities. CHF has completed 8 projects in the village, the largest of which was a school built jointly with the Ministry of Education. The total value of these project is \$936,993 of which \$215,619 was invested by USAID. For each dollar USAID invested, the community invested \$3.35. A total of 397 work months were generated by CRSP projects.

**Khuza'a**

**Project Title:** Tree Planting  
**Project code:** 00-04-01

**Problem:** There were no trees or shady spaces along the main street in Khuza'a.

**Solution:** CHF and partner NGOs purchased and planted trees along the main street. The local municipality and the community maintain and water the trees.

**Impact:** Creates environmental awareness in the community and adds to the green space in the village.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,000 Indirect: 9,000

**Baseline:** The main streets of Khuza'a are paved but there were no trees lining the streets.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Khuza'a Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant
5. Quotations - prepared by CRSP economist

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 06/03/2000

**Start date:** 06/03/2000

**End date-target:** 30/06/2000

**End date-realized:** 26/05/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 7,571.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$9,800.00
	Local NGO		\$2,500.00
	Land value		\$12,500.00
	Contractor		\$2,250.00

**Remarks:** 250 square meters were paved in order to make holes for planting the trees; 2000 people benefitted from increased access to green space.

LT-4

**Participants:** 4 Khuza'a Municipality  
 Khuza'a Permaculture Center Association  
 Two Neighborhood Committees

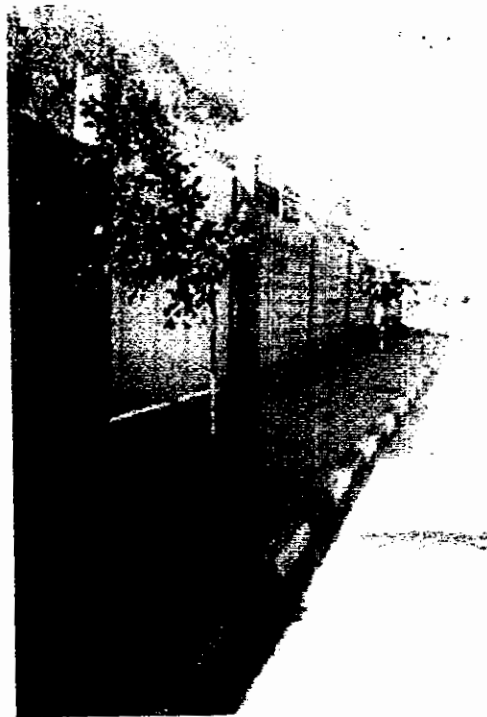
**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 250 meters length: Constructed or paved roads

COMMUNITIES. RISKY. FINE. 100  
Community Services Program

Village: Khuza'a  
Project: Tree Planting



Trees provide a source of environmental awareness as well as shade.



The trees are growing thanks to maintenance from the community.

**Khuza'a**

**Project Title:** School and Playground Construction  
**Project code:** 00-04-02

**Problem:** Despite the demand for a local school, there was no school located in the village.

**Solution:** CHF worked with the Ministry of Education and local NGO to build a school in Khuza'a.

**Impact:** Students have a local school to attend, saving time previously spent on travel. In addition, 4040 work days were created during the construction of the school.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,600 Indirect: 3,900

**Baseline:** There was not a school located in the village.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 20/03/2000

**Start date:** 30/04/2000

**End date-target:** 30/07/2000

**End date-realized:** 31/03/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 45,737.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$450.00	
	Land value		\$232,800.00
	Ministry of Education	\$201,331.00	\$2,000.00

**Remarks:** LT-14

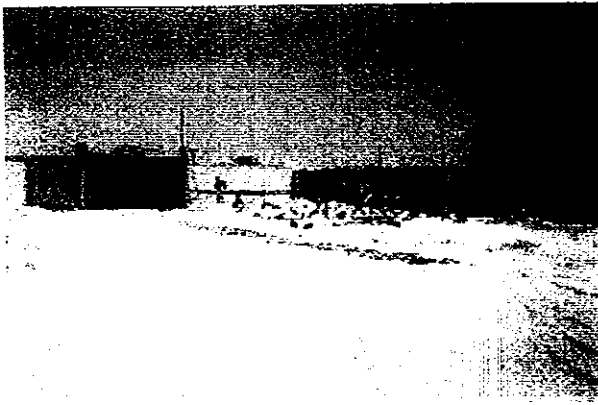
**Participants:** 4 Ministry of Education  
 Khuza'a Permaculture Center Association  
 Khuza'a Municipality  
 Development Civic Forum

**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 1700 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities1.1.a: 2600 students: New or renovated schools1.3: 500 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 2600 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities

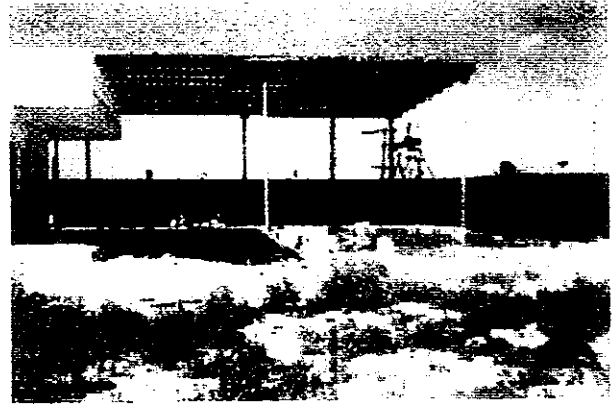


# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

## Village: Khuza'a Project: School and Playground Construction



The construction site for the new school was a sandy lot on the edge of Khuza'a.



Workers build the awning outside the school. The awning will provide relief from the sun during the hot days.



This building houses the much needed new classrooms.

05/02/2002

**Khuza'a**

**Project Title:** al-Kubra Road Paving Phase One  
**Project code:** 00-04-03

**Problem:** The al-Kubra Road leads to the local school in Khuza'a. The road was unpaved and unsuitable for daily driving. The community was concerned about air-borne diseases from the spray of dust made by passing cars.

**Solution:** CHF paved the road using asphalt and expanded the width of the road to 8 meters.

**Impact:** The road can now be used safely, limiting the damage to cars that had previously used the dirt road. 678 work days created.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,600 Indirect: 3,500

**Baseline:** Unpaved, sandy road, 604 meters in length and 4 meters in width.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Khuza'a Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CRSP Program Director
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 26/07/2000

**Start date:** 12/08/2000

**End date-target:** 30/09/2000

**End date-realized:** 19/09/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 22,689.59

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$4,453.00	\$3,126.00
	Land value		\$60,000.00
	Contractor	\$2,770.00	

**Remarks:** LT-58

**Participants:**

- 4 Khuza'a Municipality
- Khuza'a Permaculture Association
- Developmental Civic Forum
- Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 284 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 678 work days: 1.5.a: 1600 benefiting people:

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Khuza'a  
Project: al-Kubra Road Paving Phase One



Before paving.

Khuza'a

Project Title: Water Supply Network

Project code: 01-04-04

Problem: Khuza'a had a pre-existing water network but it was old and in need of rehabilitation.

Solution: CHF laid new pipes and hooked up an additional 230 homes to the network. The Palestinian Water Authority supplied the water meters to measure the amount of water usage for future research.

Impact: An improved quality of life for families who had to transport their water by hand and better water quality for those who already had water hook-ups in their homes.

Beneficiaries: 1,600 Indirect: 1,100

Baseline: Water network with old pipes.

Studies:

Status: Project complete

Contract signed: 28/03/2001

Start date: 28/03/2001

End date-target: 10/05/2001

End date-realized: 20/04/2001

CHF share: \$ 31,637.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$300.00	\$1,093.00
	PWA	\$14,445.00	
	Contractor	\$920.00	
	Local Municipality		\$650.00

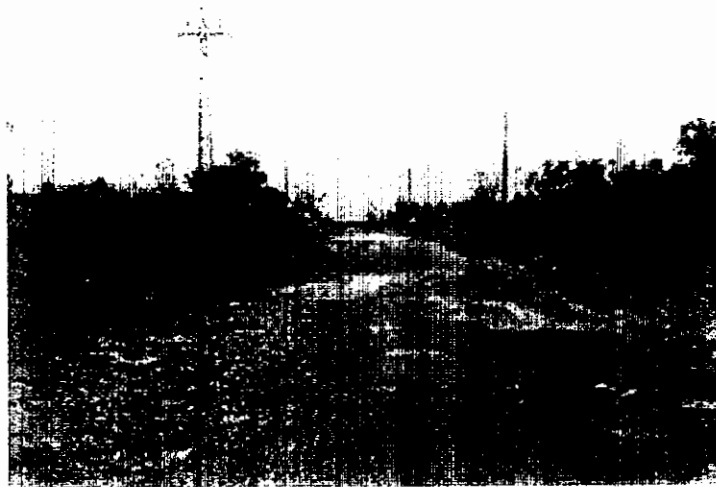
Remarks: LT-91

Participants: 3 Palestinian Water Authority  
Local Municipality  
Local Community

USAID Indicators: 1.4: 1600 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation1.4.a: 40000 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation4: 775 work days:

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Khuza'a  
Project: Water Supply Network



The location of the water network before construction.



Workers dig along the road in preparation for laying the pipes that will connect homes to the network.

# Khuza'a

**Project Title:** al-Sata/al-Karbi Road Paving

**Project code:** 01-04-05

**Problem:** al-Sata/al-Karbi Road is located in a populated residential neighborhood. The road connects to the main street of Khuza'a but was in poor condition, strewn with potholes.

**Solution:** As the first phase of a two-phase project, CHF prepared the road for paving by filling in the potholes.

**Impact:** Safer driving conditions for people of the neighborhood.

**Beneficiaries:** 800 Indirect: 650

**Baseline:** The road had been paved in the past but the asphalt had become worn down causing potholes.

**Studies:**

1. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
2. Technical Assessment - prepared by Khuza'a Municipality
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer
4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 06/04/2001

**Start date:** 06/04/2001

**End date-target:** 21/05/2001

**End date-realized:** 30/06/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 30,242.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$13,000.00	\$2,950.00
	Land value		\$5,000.00
	Local Municipality		

**Remarks:** LT-61

**Participants:**

- 3 Khuza'a Municipality
- Developmental Civic Forum
- Neighborhood representatives

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 250 m length: Constructed or paved roads 1.5.a: 800 benefiting people:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Khuza'a

Project: al-Sata/al-Karbi Road Paving



First phase CHF prepared the road for paving by filling in the potholes.

152

**Khuza'a**

**Project Title:** al-Kubra Road Paving Phase Two  
**Project code:** 01-04-06

**Problem:** al-Kubra Road leads to the local school in Khuza'a. The road was unpaved and unsuitable for daily driving. The community was concerned about air-borne disease from the spray of dust made by passing cars.

**Solution:** CHF pavee the road using asphalt in two phases.

**Impact:** Safer driving conditions for the people of the neighborhood and improvement in air quality.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,900 Indirect: 3,500

**Baseline:** Unpaved sandy road, 604 meters in length.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 11/04/2001

**Start date:** 11/04/2001

**End date-target:** 31/05/2001

**End date-realized:** 29/06/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 35,232.50

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$2,200.00	\$1,406.00
	Land value		\$38,280.00
	Local Municipality		\$800.00
	Local NGO		\$700.00

**Remarks:** LT-86

**Participants:** 4 Khuza'a Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Neighborhood Committee  
 Khuza'a Permaculture Center

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 320 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 678 work days: 1.5.a: 1900 benefiting people:



# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Khuza'a  
Project: al-Kubra Road Paving Phase Two



al-Kubra Road before paving.

**Khuza'a**

**Project Title:** Abu Roq Road Paving  
**Project code:** 01-04-07

**Problem:** Abu Roq Street runs through a residential neighborhood connecting two main streets. The road was paved but had become rundown and difficult to drive due to potholes. In addition, there were no sidewalks for the residents to use.

**Solution:** CHF worked with the local community to build a sidewalk and repave the road using asphalt. The road width was expanded to six meters to accommodate the sidewalk.

**Impact:** Both pedestrians and motorist will benefit from the improved conditions, cutting travel time. 1305 work days generated.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,800 Indirect: 2,300

**Baseline:** Abu Roq was paved but rundown, 320 meters in length and 4 meters in width.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 26/04/2001

**Start date:** 26/04/2001

**End date-target:** 10/06/2001

**End date-realized:** 03/08/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 19,886.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$5,200.00	\$1,550.00
	Land value		\$5,000.00
	Contractor	\$251.00	
	Local Municipality		\$800.00

**Remarks:** LT-60

**Participants:** 4 Khuza'a Municipality  
 Khuza'a Permaculture Association  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 320 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 1305 work days: 1.5.a: 2800 benefiting people:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Khuza'a  
Project: Abu Roq Road Paving



Difficult to drive due to the pothels



The road repaved using asphalt

Khuza'a**Project Title:** al-Madrassa Street ph.1**Project code:** 01-04-08**Problem:** al-Madrassa Street leads to the local school. Despite the amount of traffic, the road was unpaved and sandy, making travel to the school difficult.**Solution:** CHF with PEC DAR/World Bank paved the street using interlock.**Impact:** Better driving and walking conditions for students and their parents.**Beneficiaries:** 4,100 Indirect: 3,500**Baseline:** Unpaved street leading to the local school.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 02/08/2001**Start date:** 02/08/2001**End date-target:** 30/10/2001**End date-realized:** 25/09/2001**CHF share:** \$ 22,624.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$400.00	\$1,000.00
	Local Municipality		\$800.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$74,900.00	
	Land value		\$15,750.00

**Remarks:** LT-71

**Participants:** 5 Khuza'a Municipality  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Khuza'a Agricultural Permaculture Center  
 PEC DAR/World Bank  
 Community Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 700 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 1560 work days: 1.5.a: 4100 benefiting people:

# CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Khuza'a  
Project: al-Madrassa Street ph.1



A littered street in Khuza'a before paving.



The street is cleaned and evened before paving.



A new sidewalk is installed for the safety of pedestrians.

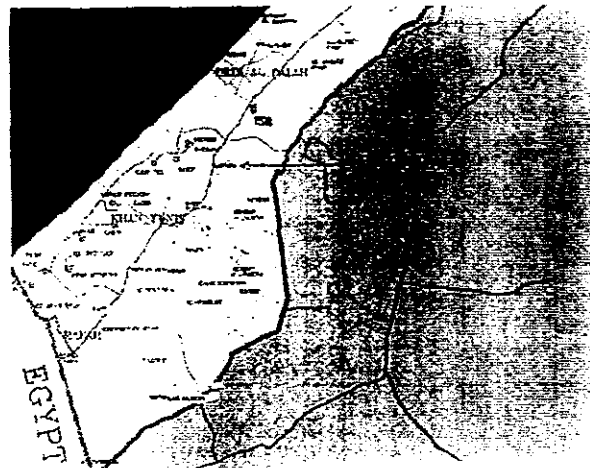
**CHF - West Bank and Gaza**

Village Profile for -  
Region -  
Cluster -

Qarara  
PALESTINE  
CRSP Khan Younis

**Village Information:**

Population:	16,777
Altitude:	60 Mtrs
Number of Basic Schools:	6
Number of Secondary Schools:	2
Number of Hospitals:	0
Number of Dispensaries:	1
Nearest School:	4 Kms
Nearest Hospital:	10 Kms

**Village Description:**

Qarara is located four kilometers northeast of Khan Younis. Of the 10,750 dunums of land making up Qarara, 50% is farm land. Most residents rely on farming for their livelihood. Other laborers find work in the surrounding cities of Gaza and Khan Younis, and in the past Israel. Unemployment is over 60%. Projects in Qarara are in road paving, education and water. There are several cluster-wide project located in Qarara in the fields of education, capacity-building and communications. CHF has two partner NGOs in Qarara. The fifteen village specific projects totalled \$1,272,213 with a USAID investment of \$335,343. Local contributions were \$2.80 for every \$1 invested by USAID. A total of 587 months of employment were generated through the implementation of CRSP projects.

Qarara

Project Title: Road Paving and Water Supply

Project code: 99-05-01

**Problem:** This project focused on two problems in Qarara, water quality and road paving. The water network was old and the pipes had started to rust. Leaks were found in the system and the water pressure was not high enough to prevent sewage from entering the system. Laboratory tests proved that BOD and E-coli far exceeded WHO health standards. The network pipes are located below a major road in Qarara which was unpaved despite the amount of cars that used the street.

**Solution:** Road paving and the rehabilitation of the old water network. A public awareness campaign was organized to teach the importance of traffic safety.

**Impact:** Smoother driving conditions especially during the raining season as well as improved logistics for the private and public sector. The public awareness campaign was successful; other NGOs now use this campaign to complement their road construction projects. For water quality, lab tests showed no traces of BOD and E-coli in the new pipes.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,800 Indirect: 7,500

**Baseline:** The water network was over one kilometer long. The road was 900 meters and unpaved.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 12/12/1999

**Start date:** 15/12/1999

**End date-target:** 31/01/2000

**End date-realized:** 18/01/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 25,970.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$450.00	\$6,083.00
	Contractor	\$2,057.00	
	PECDAR	\$105,934.00	
	Land value		\$7,000.00

**Remarks:** This project has two components: road paving and the installation of a water network.  
LT-1

**Participants:** 5 Qarara Development Association  
PECDAR/UNDP  
Qarara Municipality  
Heart-to-Heart Foundation and a Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.4: 800 benefitting people; Increased access to water/sanitation1.4.a: 20000 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation1.5: 920 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 2059 work days: 1.5.a: 2000 benefitting people:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara

Project: Road Paving and Water Supply



This Workers measure the sandy road to prepare for the installation of interlock.



Interlock is a labor-intensive project, providing much needed employment in Qarara.



Pipes for a water network run underneath this road. Interlock is easy to tear up and replace.



The completion of the road will allow for easy access for local inhabitants to the center of



Qarara

**Project Title:** El-Shabura Road Paving  
**Project code:** 00-05-02

**Problem:** al-Shabura Road is an agricultural road used by farmers to access their fields. The road consisted of a sandy bumpy path. During wet weather, the road was difficult to drive because of flooding and mud pits. During the summer, the amount of dust that was circulated when a car passed was a source of air pollution.

**Solution:** CHF and partners leveled and paved the street, widening it from 4 meters to 8 meters in width so more cars could pass through.

**Impact:** Farmers have better and year around access to their fields. The amount of dust in the air has been minimized by the paving.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,200 Indirect: 4,500

**Baseline:** Narrow, agricultural road, 4 meters in width and 470 meters in length.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - produced by Qarara Municipality
2. Social Assessment - produced by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Financial Assessment - produced by CRSP accountant
4. Environmental Assessment - produced by CRSP head of operations
5. Tenders - produced by CRSP economist

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 10/03/2000  
**Start date:** 15/03/2000  
**End date-target:** 15/06/2000  
**End date-realized:** 13/04/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 27,931.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$450.00	\$2,768.00
	Local Municipality	\$3,500.00	\$16,133.00
	Contractor	\$2,030.00	
	Land value		\$79,800.00

**Remarks:** LT-49

**Participants:** 3 Qarara Municipality  
 Qarara Development Association  
 Neighborhood Leaders

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 800 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 559 work days: 1.5.a: 2200 benefiting people:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara

Project: El-Shabura Road Paving



al-Shabura Road was an informal and sandy road before paving.

## Qarara

Project Title: Water Network  
Project code: 00-05-03

Problem: When the water network in Qarara was constructed, asbestos was used. Because of this, the water network has become a potential public health hazard.

Solution: Installation of a new water network.

Impact: Water quality will improve. Over 830 work days were generated.

Beneficiaries: 1,300 Indirect: 3,300

Baseline: Old asbestos water line with house connections

Studies:

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Qarara Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CRSP Program Director
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP consultant
5. Tenders - prepared by CRSP economist

Status: Project complete

Contract signed: 24/05/2000

Start date: 06/06/2000

End date-target: 06/08/2000

End date-realized: 27/07/2000

CHF share: \$ 18,002.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$600.00	\$739.00
	PWA	\$36,195.00	
	Local NGO	\$221.00	
	Local Municipality	\$1,000.00	

Remarks: The water project was identified by the local community and was jointly implemented by CHF and the Palestinian Water Authority.

LT- 35

Participants:

- 4 Palestinian Water Authority
- Qarara Municipality
- Qarara Development Association
- Community Committee

USAID Indicators: 1.4: 1300 benefitting people: Increased access to water/sanitation1.4.a: 32500 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation4: 830 work days:

Qarara

Project Title: al-Geiya Road Paving

Project code: 00-05-04

**Problem:** The al-Geiya Road was unpaved. The sand from the road was causing public health concerns, especially concerning respiratory problems caused by poor air quality. The lack of paving also caused problems of movement, cars were damaged from the potholes and flooding during rain storms caused traffic.

**Solution:** Road paving using asphalt.

**Impact:** The road has been straightened and now has the capacity to serve more vehicles. 390 work days were generated.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,400 Indirect: 3,300

**Baseline:** The road was unpaved and muddy with a length of 280 meters and a width of 8 meters.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Qarara Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant
4. Environmental Assessment - prepared by program director
5. Procurement Assessment/Tenders - prepared by CRSP economist
7. Economic Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 04/06/2000

**Start date:** 13/06/2000

**End date-target:** 31/08/2000

**End date-realized:** 02/08/2000

**CHF share:** \$ 25,767.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$400.00	\$148.00
	Local Municipality	\$3,000.00	\$1,000.00
	Local Authorities		\$1,885.00
	Local NGO		\$229.00

**Remarks:** The road connects Qarara to Salaheddin Street, the main street.  
LT-43

**Participants:** 2 Qarara Municipality  
Qarara Development Association

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 280 m length: Constructed or paved roads 4: 390 work days: 1.5.a: 1400 benefiting people

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara  
Project: al-Geiya Road Paving



al-Geiya Road, as seen before paving, was a sandy road running alongside of a neighborhood.



Paving has improved driving conditions and has cut down on the amount of dirt and dust circulating around the road.

**Qarara****Project Title:** Abu Ramia Road Paving**Project code:** 00-05-05**Problem:** Abu Ramia Road was unpaved and too narrow.**Solution:** Road paving with base course and asphalt.**Impact:** Paving decreased the distance between Qarara and the eastern sector, serving 3800 inhabitants. 354 work days were generated.**Beneficiaries:** 1,500 Indirect: 2,300**Baseline:** Abu Ramia was an agricultural road with a length of 840 meters and a width of 5 meters.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Qarara Municipality and the community
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant
4. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CRSP director
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

**Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 04/06/2000**Start date:** 04/06/2000**End date-target:** 31/08/2001**End date-realized:** 07/08/2000**CHF share:** \$ 31,139.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u><b>Donor name</b></u>	<u><b>Cash</b></u>	<u><b>In kind</b></u>
	Community	\$400.00	\$18,362.00
	Local Municipality	\$4,000.00	\$900.00
	Local NGO		\$230.00
	Land value		\$36,000.00

**Remarks:** LT-44

**Participants:** 2 Qarara Municipality  
Qarara Development Association

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 840 m length: Constructed or paved roads4: 354 work days: 1.5.a: 1500 benefiting people:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara  
Project: Abu Ramia Road Paving



Bulldozers smooth the road before paving.



Qarara**Project Title:** Kindergarten Improvement**Project code:** 00-05-06

**Problem:** The kindergarten in Qarara suffered from both infrastructure problems and lack of educational aids. The building consisted of three old classrooms and an outdoor bathroom that was no longer working. Children did not have access to clean drinking water during the school day.

**Solution:** CHF and partners built a new latrine for the students, providing new and working toilets for the students to use. The classrooms were completely refurbished with new furniture and chalkboards.

**Impact:** Students now have a clean and comfortable learning environment with access to clean drinking water and bathroom facilities.

**Beneficiaries:** 170      Indirect: 300

**Baseline:** Three classrooms and an outhouse.

**Studies:**

1. Social Assessment - community participation specialist
2. Technical Assessment - prepared by CRSP engineer
3. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
4. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 28/03/2001

**Start date:** 28/03/2001

**End date-target:** 12/05/2001

**End date-realized:** 12/05/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 9,192.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$100.00	\$6,815.00
	Local NGO		\$750.00
	Contractor	\$400.00	\$22,650.00
	Land value		\$27,000.00

**Remarks:** LT-33

**Participants:** 2 Qarara Municipality  
Qarara Development Association

**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 250 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities1.1.a: 170 students: New or renovated schools1.3: 200 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.3.a: 815 benefiting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities1.4.a: 265 m3: Increased access to water/sanitation4: 676 work days: 1.4: 815 benefiting people: Increased access to water/sanitation



## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara  
Project: Kindergarten Improvement



Like most schools in this area, there is a pressing need for improved and additional classroom space.



Before CRSP, many schools did not have playgrounds for children.



New and unbroken furniture allow young students to concentrate on learning.

Qarara

Project Title: Road Paving/Water Network

Project code: 01-05-07

**Problem:** This area of Qarara has an insecure source of water. The existing water network was no longer functioning properly due to age. Concerns about asbestos in the water made a new water network a top priority in the community. Also, the roads running through the neighborhood are in poor condition.

**Solution:** CHF and its partners established a water network in this region. After laying the pipes, neighborhood roads were paved. The paving aspect of this project was undertaken by the Ministry of Local Government.

**Impact:** Improved infrastructure in the neighborhood.  
936 work days were generated.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,500 Indirect: 2,000

**Baseline:** Old water network with asbestos.  
Inner neighborhood roads in need of repair.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Qarara Municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CRSP Program Director
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

**Status:** Project complete

**Total payments:**

**Payment history:**

**Contract signed:** 06/04/01

**Start date:** 06/04/01

**End date-target:** 06/06/01

**End date-realized:** 12/06/01

**Quote 1:** \$ 21,778.50 al-Kheissi Company

**Quote 2:** \$ 24,322.00 al-Rehab Company

**Quote 3:** \$ 24,775.00 al-Rabita Company

**CHF share:** \$ 44,474.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$125.00	\$582.00
	Land value		\$3,080.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$21,260.50	
	Contractor	\$1,142.50	

**Remarks:** LT-98

**Participants:**

- 5 Ministry of Local Government
- Developmental Civic Forum
- Qarara Municipality
- Qarara Development Association
- Community Committees

**USAID Indicators:** 1.4.a: m3: 2.2.a: training hours: 4: work days: 1.6.b: 1600 # mtrs: 1.6.f: 3000 # individual benefi.: 1.6.g: 1524 # individual males: 1.6.h: 1476 # individual females:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara  
Project: Road Paving/Water Network



This project combines the need to pave this road with the installation of a water network.



The road is dug up for installation of the pipes. After they installed the road will be paved.

## Qarara

Project Title: al-Saha Bahar Street Paving  
Project code: 01-05-08

Problem: The condition of this road was poor. The road was unpaved and uneven causing damage to cars.

Solution: CHF in partnership with the PA Job Creation Program paved the roads using interlock tiles and asphalt.

Impact: Paving cleaned dust and sand from the area. The newly paved road facilitates movement of the residents and creates more jobs more jobs for area residents.

Beneficiaries: 2,200 Indirect: 3900

Baseline: Sandy and dusty roads, main road leading to the west of Qarara.

Studies:

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Qarara Municipality, amended by CHF
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP Program Director
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 06/04/01

Start date: 06/04/01

End date-target: 06/06/01

End date-realized: 05/06/01

Quote 1: \$ 25,423.00 Abu Salah Company

Quote 2: \$ 27,166.00 al-Rehab Company

Quote 3: \$ 29,200.00 Darwish Company

CHF share: \$ 24,989.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$45,056.00	\$8,324.00
	Land value		
	Contractor		
	PA Job Creation Program		

Remarks: LT-77

Participants: 3 Qarara Municipality  
PA Job Creation Program  
Community Representative

USAID Indicators: 1.6.b: 600 # mtrs: 1.6.f: 2200 # individual benef.: 1.6.g: 1118 # individual males: 1.6.h: 1082 # individual females:

Qarara**Project Title:** Abdel Gavour Road Paving - Phase 1**Project code:** 01-05-09**Problem:** Large residential neighborhood did not have paved streets.**Solution:** CHF and local authorities paved neighborhood streets using interlock.**Impact:** Improved driving conditions for the local community. Paving also reduced the amount of airborne dust caused by passing cars. Paved roads are easier to maintain and cause less damage to cars.**Beneficiaries:** 1,200 Indirect: 600**Baseline:** Unpaved streets.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 06/04/2001**Start date:** 06/04/2001**End date-target:** 30/11/2001**End date-realized:** 05/08/2001**CHF share:** \$ 17,145.50

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$125.00	\$650.00
	Land value		\$5,000.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$26,750.00	
	Local Municipality		\$400.00

**Remarks:** LT-115

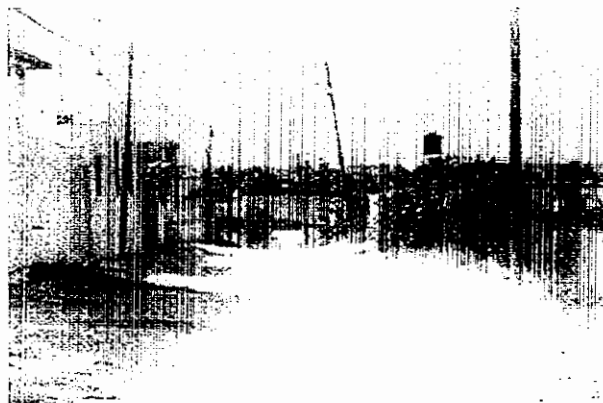
**Participants:** 5 Ministry of Local Government  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Qarara Municipality  
 Qarara Development Association  
 Neighborhood Committee

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 525 m length: Constructed or paved roads1: 1200 benefitting people: New/ improved access to physical infrastructure4: 910 work days:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara

Project: Abdel Gavour Road Paving - Phase 1



The unpaved, sandy road was a major source of dust and dirt.



Interlock paving reduced the dust problem and as improved the look of the neighborhood.



A locally-made sign identifies this project as a joint USAID CHF endeavor.

**Qarara****Project Title:** al-Saha Bahar Street Paving - Phase Two**Project code:** 01-05-10**Problem:** The condition of this road was poor, the road was unpaved and uneven causing damage to cars.**Solution:** CHF in partnership with the PA Job Creation Program paved these roads using interlock tiles and asphalt.**Impact:** Paving cleaned dust and sand from the area. The newly paved road facilitates movement of the residents and creates more jobs for area residents.**Beneficiaries:** 2,200 Indirect: 3,900**Baseline:** Sandy and dusty roads 600mtrs. in length.

**Studies:**

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by Qarara Municipality, amended by CHF
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CRSP community participation specialist
3. Environmental Impact Assessment - prepared by CRSP Program Director
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CRSP economist
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CRSP accountant

**Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 06/04/2001**Start date:** 06/04/2001**End date-target:** 06/06/2001**End date-realized:** 05/06/2001**CHF share:** \$ 24,989.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u><b>Donor name</b></u>	<u><b>Cash</b></u>	<u><b>In kind</b></u>
	Community	\$914.00	\$50,055.00
	Land value		\$71,000.00

**Remarks:** LT-99

**Participants:** 3 Qarara Municipality  
PA Job Creation Program/UNDP  
Community Representative

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 600 meters length: Constructed or paved roads1: 2200 benefitting people: New/ improved access to physical infrastructure4: 1170 work days:

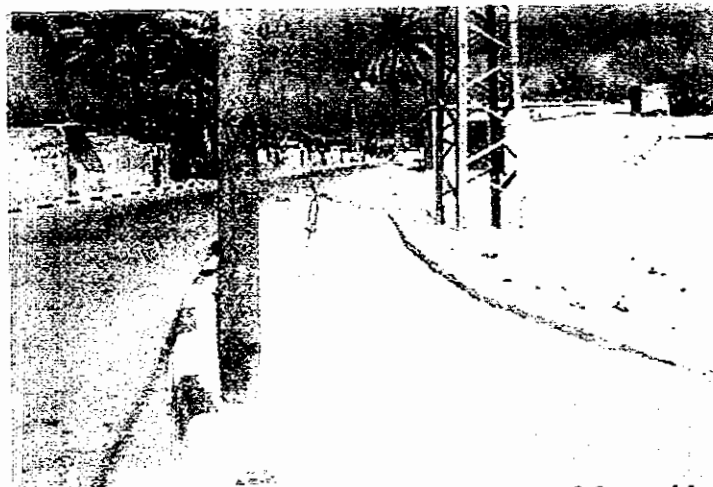
## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara

Project: al-Saha Bahar Street Paving - Phase Two



Poor road causing damage to cars



The newly paved road facilitates movement of the residents and creates more jobs for area residents.



**Qarara****Project Title:** University Expansion - Phase One**Project code:** 01-05-11**Problem:** The Open University in Qarara was in need of additional space to house new classrooms. The lot next to the university has an empty shed that was used as an open air classroom. The university wanted to develop this structure but lacked the funds.**Solution:** CHF with its partners rehabilitated the shed and created a new classroom to accommodate the growing needs of the university.**Impact:** The new space alleviates the problem of overcrowding and provides both students and teachers with an improved working and learning environment.**Beneficiaries:** 5,600 Indirect: 1000**Baseline:** Empty lot with a shed next to the university.**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 02/08/2001**Start date:** 02/08/2001**End date-target:** 30/09/2001**End date-realized:** 10/09/2001**CHF share:** \$ 16,478.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		\$18,200.00
	Local Municipality		\$250.00
	Local NGO		\$300.00
	Land value		\$41,250.00

**Remarks:** LT-17**Participants:** 4 Qarara Municipality  
Developmental Civic Forum  
Ministry of Education  
University administration**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 375 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities4: 520 work days: 1.1.a: 5600 students: New or renovated schools

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara

Project: University Expansion - Phase One



Work begins on converting the shed into a suitable classroom for university students.



The building outside is completed. The structure awaits windows and doors.



Workers clean the building in preparation for completion.

Qarara

Project Title: HIB 141 Road Paving and Sidewalks  
 Project code: 01-05-12

Problem: This road was prone to potholes and flooding due to the lack of paving. The potholes made the road hard to use. When it rained, the road did not drain properly causing flooding in the area.

Solution: CHF paved the road working with MRPC using interlock.

Impact: The roads are cleaner and can be used through all weather.

Beneficiaries: 4,000 Indirect: 3500

Baseline: Unpaved road connecting two asphalt paved roads; 1070 meters in length.

Studies:

Status: Project complete

Contract signed: 22/08/2001

Start date: 22/08/2001

End date-target: 31/08/2001

End date-realized: 12/09/2001

CHF share: \$ 22,618.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$250.00	\$1,000.00
	Local Municipality	\$48,150.00	\$700.00
	Land value		\$18,600.00

Remarks: LT-93

Participants: 4 Community Representative  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 UNDP  
 Qarara Municipality

USAID Indicators: 1.5: 1070 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 1040 work days: 1.5.a: 4000 benefiting people:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara

Project: HIB 141 Road Paving and Sidewalks



This road was prone to potholes and flooding due to the lack of paving



The road paved, cleaned and can be used for all weathers

**Qarara**

**Project Title:** Pre-School Playground  
**Project code:** 01-05-13

**Problem:** The playground used by the kindergarten students was an open area without any protection from the weather. During the spring and summer, the heat from the sun made it too hot for the children to play.

**Solution:** CHF built a shed to protect the students from the rain and sun and paved the play area using interlock to prevent flooding.

**Impact:** The playground can be used year-round.

**Beneficiaries:** 240 Indirect: 1200

**Baseline:** Sandy playground in front of four classrooms.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 02/08/2001

**Start date:** 02/08/2001

**End date-target:** 30/09/2001

**End date-realized:** 20/09/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 10,313.00

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$1,000.00	\$80,000.00
	Local Municipality		\$200.00
	Local NGO		\$400.00
	Land value		\$12,000.00

**Remarks:** LT-47

**Participants:** 2 Developmental Civic Forum  
Islamic Center Association

**USAID Indicators:** 1.1: 130 sq. meters: New or renovated school facilities1.3: 700 sq. meters built: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities4: 195 work days: 1.1.a: 120 students: New or renovated schools1.3.a: 240 benefitting people: Increased access of youth to specialized facilities

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara

Project: Pre-School Playground



The playground needs a shed for weather protection

Qarara

**Project Title:** Road Paving - Street No. 2 - Phase 1  
**Project code:** 01-05-14

**Problem:** Number Two Street runs through neighborhood and connects two main streets. At one point the road was paved but had become rundown and hard to drive due to numerous potholes. The lack of a sidewalk is a problem for local residents who walked alongside this busy road.

**Solution:** CHF, working closely with the community, built a sidewalk and repaired the road. The road was widened to 6 meters to accommodate the new sidewalk.

**Impact:** Both pedestrians and motorist benefited from the improved and safer conditions.

**Beneficiaries:** 2,000 Indirect: 1000

**Baseline:** Unpaved road, without side walks.

**Studies:**

**Status:** Project complete

**Contract signed:** 02/08/2001

**Start date:** 02/08/2001

**End date-target:** 15/10/2001

**End date-realized:** 30/09/2001

**CHF share:** \$ 14,413.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$48,500.00	\$780.00
	Ministry of Local Government		
	Local NGO		
	Land value		\$25,160.00

**Remarks:** LT-120

**Participants:** 3 Ministry of local Government  
 Developmental Civic Forum  
 Qarara Municipality

**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 420 meters length: Constructed or paved roads4: 1040 work days: 2.1.a: 20 training hours:  
 Quality improvement training1.5.a: 2000 benefiting people:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara

Project: Road Paving - Street No. 2 - Phase 1



The lack of a sidewalk is a problem for local residents who walked alongside this busy road.



Sidewalks under preparation



Qarara**Project Title:** Abdel Gavour Street Paving - Phase 2**Project code:** 01-05-15**Problem:** Abdel Gavour Street runs through a large residential neighborhood. The dirt road caused problems for the local residents. Dirt was spread into their yards and homes when cars passed. The road also flooded trapping the residents in their homes during heavy rainstorms.**Solution:** CHF and the local authorities paved the road using interlock.**Impact:** Improved driving conditions for the local community. Paving also reduced the amount of airborne dust caused by passing cars. Paved roads are easier to maintain and cause less damage to cars.**Beneficiaries:** 1,200 Indirect: 600**Baseline:** Unpaved streets**Studies:****Status:** Project complete**Contract signed:** 06/04/2001**Start date:** 06/04/2001**End date-target:** 30/11/2001**End date-realized:** 05/08/2001**CHF share:** \$ 17,145.50

<b>Contributions:</b>	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$125.00	\$650.00
	Land value		\$5,000.00
	Ministry of Local Government	\$26,750.00	
	Local Municipality		\$400.00

**Remarks:** LT-133**Participants:** 5 Ministry of Local Government  
Developmental Civic Forum  
Qarara Municipality  
Qarara Development Association  
Neighborhood Committee**USAID Indicators:** 1.5: 525 meters length: Constructed or paved roads1: 1200 benefitting people: New/ improved access to physical infrastructure4: 910 work days:

02/05/2002

Qarara

Project Title: 93 HQ Road Paving and Sidewalk - Phase 2  
 Project code: 01-05-16

Problem: This road is a well traveled road used by local residents. Road conditions were poor, mud was a problem during wet weather and sand and dust covered local produce and homes during the summer. Driving the road was difficult due to potholes. Conditions were so poor, traffic piled up due to the time it took to avoid potholes and large puddles.

Solution: The road is being paved using a process called interlock which allows easy repairs and utilizes local skills and workers in its installation. CHF is working with UNDP in implementing this project.

Impact: Paving will alleviate traffic jams, clean dust and sand from the road, facilitate the movement of the residents, and more jobs for people during the paving process.

Beneficiaries: 3,000 Indirect: 3500

Baseline: Existing unpaved road that connects two asphalt paved roads.

Studies: 1. Technical Assessment - prepared by the Municipality  
 2. Social Assessment - prepared by CHF community services specialist  
 3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CHF environmental specialist  
 4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CHF accountant  
 5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CHF economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 09/09/2001

Start date: 09/09/2001

End date-target: 30/12/2001

End date-realized: 15/10/2001

Quote 1: \$ 21,505.00 Abu Dagga Abu Zarifa Company

Quote 2: \$ 21,883.50 Abu Salah Company

Quote 3: \$ 25,123.28 Al Rehab Company

CHF share: \$ 21,437.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community	\$200.00	
	Land value		\$5,000.00
	Local Municipality		\$1,700.00
	UNDP	\$48,150.00	

Remarks: LT-141

Participants: 4 Qarara Municipality  
 UNDP  
 Community Representative  
 Developmental Civic Forum

USAID Indicators: 1.6.b: 700 # mtrs: 1.6.f: 3000 # individual benefi.: 1.6.g: 1525 # individual males: 1.6.h: 1475 # individual females:

## CHF - West Bank and Gaza

Village: Qarara

Project: 93 HQ Road Paving and Sidewalk - Phase 2



Access road half completed



Access road the day before opening

02/05/2002

Qarara

Project Title: Creation Children Library  
 Project code: 01-05-18

Problem: There are no specialized library for children in Al Qarara

Solution: Qarara Municipality in partnership with CHF provided children with the library.

Impact: The children of Qarara will benefit from educational facility and increase the capacity of learning.

Beneficiaries: 2500

Baseline: The library is newly constructed but not finished yet with area of 180 sq. meters.

Studies:

1. Technical Assessment - prepared by the municipality
2. Social Assessment - prepared by CHF community services specialist
3. Environmental Assessment - prepared by CHF environmental specialist
4. Financial Assessment - prepared by CHF accountant
5. Procurement Assessment - prepared by CHF economist

Status: Project complete

Total payments:

Payment history:

Contract signed: 11/03/2002

Start date: 01/02/2002

End date-target: 30/03/2002

End date-realized: 15/03/2002

Quote 1: \$ 12,437.00 Al Masri Company

Quote 2: \$ 13,615.00 Yafa Stores

Quote 3: \$ 12,840.00 Taniera Company

CHF share: \$ 12,437.00

Contributions:	<u>Donor name</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>In kind</u>
	Community		

Remarks: LT-180

Participants: 2 Qarara Municipality  
 Community

USAID Indicators: 1.1.c: 180 # sq.mtrs classrooms: 1.1.d: 2500 # individual benef.: 1.1.e: 1300 # individual males: 1.1.f: 1200 # individual females: